

23rd
soldier
dies in
Ulster

Jenkins ready to fight, fight, and fight again

By IAN AITKEN and KEITH HARPER

Mr Roy Jenkins yesterday gave a clear and unmistakable notice that and his pro-European allies will not be diverted from their determination support the Government's application for EEC entry by any decision reached today by the Labour Party conference.

It was, in effect, Mr Jenkins's own version of the late Mr Gaitskill's "fight, fight, and fight again" challenge to the majority of the Labour Party conference, delivered it at Brighton last night on the eve of the conference's debate on the Common Market.

Mr Jenkins, deputy leader of the Opposition, said at a pre-conference rally organised by the Labour Committee for Europe that he was convinced Britain would in Europe by 1973. "I want Western European Socialists' cooperation to begin in the closest form from that date."

He warned that "if the spirit of European cooperation appears to be quenched through-out the Labour Party, the possibility of that joint leadership will be set back for at least a number of years to come. That seems to me to be an issue still more important than whether we could or could not secure a marginal improvement in one or other of the short-run terms of entry."

He went on: "For this reason if for no other there are many of us who cannot and will not, whatever the difficulties allow the name of Labour Europeanism to be put out. I do not criticise those who take a genuinely different view. I claim

Leader comment, page 10.
Peter Jenkins, page 11.
Labour seeks common ground, Young Socialists united, back page.

no monopoly of rightness or sincerity. But I do claim that we are entitled to stick to the beliefs which we have long held on this vital matter of principle, and I do not apologise for doing so."

Mr Jenkins said that an unwillingness to advocate any course unless we can be mathematically certain it is right is an unhelpful recipe for political inertia. It is the politics of the graveyard.

We are told that no radical shift from the present position should be contemplated unless we can prove beyond peradventure not merely that it is our best judgment that it will be beneficial, but that it is totally and demonstrably certain to be so," he said.

"This would be a fine philosophical stance for a conservative party. For a radical one its logical conclusion is to go out of business and always to hold tight to what we have for fear of finding something worse."

Mr Jenkins flatly rejected criticisms which have been directed at him and his pro-European friends implying that their support for entry into Europe entailed support for the Tories. "My aim is to increase the future opportunities and influence of the British Labour Party. I believe that time will

turn to back page, col. 2

Oh what a tangled web we weave

SPIKE MILLIGAN, protector of catfish against American artists, may care to know that for the past 22 years an American psychologist, Dr Peter Witt, has been systematically deranging spiders.

In a laboratory where temperature and light were regulated day and night, he has dosed them with mescaline, caffeine, carbon monoxide, amphetamines—and apparently most of the other drugs or substances which have been found to have an ill-effect on humans.

The results of this work have been predictably horrifying and scientifically inconclusive. His stoned spiders, normally among the most delicate and admired artificers of the natural world, have spun webs which are both ugly and inefficient at catching flies.

Dr Witt keeps them in individual aluminium frames where their webs can be easily photographed for analysis. As the English magazine, "Drugs and Society," notes in a study of his work, their daily spinning is usually a remarkably precise and complex process whose mechanisms we do not fully understand.

Normally, every morning, just before dawn, the spider makes the web in 30 to 40 minutes by laying down radii at set intervals and then crossing the radii in pendulum and round turns to lay the insect-catching zones. Then it settles down at the hub with its eight legs spread on the radii to pick up the vibrations from a captive.

Drugs radically interfere with this behaviour. Tranquillisers, which were among the mildest drugs administered, made them spin less often. The webs were smaller and lighter, with less thread and fewer turns. Less efficient for catching flies.

Under relatively high, stimulating doses of amphetamine, the spiders tried to build webs at their normal frequency but the result was "highly irregular and unstructured." The webs lost their orbital shape, looked random in construction, and were "ineffective" as traps. With lower

amphetamine doses, webs kept their geometry but radii and turns were irregularly spaced.

Very high LSD doses "completely disrupted" web building. Some spiders stopped spinning altogether. High, but less "incapacitating" doses produced very complex three-dimensional webs which often appeared "strikingly psychedelic"—and presumably less efficient at registering vibrations. Still lower LSD doses tended to produce webs which were compulsively regular, with accurate and consistent spacing between threads.

At the end of these experiments, Dr Witt is still uncertain how far his results apply to human beings. One problem must be that we are still unsure precisely how a drug like LSD operates chemically on a human brain, let alone the spider mind.

Any meaningful analogy between the two organisms seems to be at present beyond the grasp of research. Dr Witt has proved that drugs disrupt an activity essential to life in spiders. But it could be argued that we already knew as much from similar experiments with rats.

It is debatable where spiders come in the hierarchy of human sentiment. A member of the British Arachnological Society expressed shock when told of the experiments.

However, scientific interest in spiders appears to be at a low ebb in Britain (the Zoological Society library lists only two research projects), so there is little likelihood of local provocation to the Milligans among British spider lovers.

If it is true, as the baffled catfish-electrode implied, that United States has recently become more inured to public death than Britain, it is also true that it has had a much more worrying experience of drugs. In a context of 315,000 heroin addicts, the tolerance limits for experiments seeking "fundamental answers to the mysteries of drug effects" are bound to be extended.

Right, a web spun by a female spider without drugs and (left) a web spun by the same spider after a high dose of LSD

John Ezard



Autograph time for Mr Jenkins at Brighton yesterday

Simple guide to spies

From ALISTAIR COOKE

New York, October 3

The expulsion from Britain of 105 Soviet diplomats and other officials has prompted the New York Times to tap American security officers and to conduct, through its correspondents in 20 world capitals, a survey on the range of Soviet espionage.

It is clearly a chancy undertaking, since spies do not walk around with identification buttons. And, in a period when a more plausible effort is being made towards nuclear and general disarmament, many diplomats feel it is better to keep track of Soviet espionage agents than to name them and expel them.

At any rate, the survey shows that the State Department, which has expelled no more than 22 Soviet officials in the past decade, is well aware that the main target of Soviet espionage is the United States, and after it West Germany.

Turn to back page, col. 2

Diplomats sail off

Between 70 and 80 of the Soviet citizens expelled from Britain for espionage sailed from Tilbury yesterday for Leningrad in the Soviet ship "Baltika". As it sailed the tune "If I were a Rich Man" from the musical "Fiddler on the Roof" could be heard on its loudspeakers.

Picture: Russia's move awaited, page 5; leader comment, page 10

Army alarmed by IRA's new tactics

From SIMON HOGGART in Belfast

The weekend's regular pattern of shootings and bombings in Belfast, has introduced a number of new and worrying factors for the security forces.

Early yesterday troops came under sustained fire in the Falls Road area during one of the fiercest attacks on soldiers since the riots which followed internment. At least 100 rounds, including some from sub-machine guns, were fired at the troops.

A company of the Scots Guards arrived in Linden Street, just off the Falls Road, at about 5 a.m. They searched a number of houses in the street and held three men for questioning. During the search they found two revolvers and some ammunition, including dum-dum bullets.

At 5.45 somebody blew a whistle—"rather like a referee's whistle," according to one eye-witness—and almost immediately a bomb was thrown from the bottom of Linden Street. At this moment troops in the area were fired upon simultaneously from at least five vantage points, and a middle-aged man who had been talking to a soldier on Linden Street was shot dead in the cross fire.

He was named as Patrick Daley, a Ministry of Agriculture imports inspector, and the army has said that it is convinced that he was an innocent bystander who had no connection with the attacks.

The shooting, which was according to the army, "for the most part wild and inaccurate" continued for nearly a quarter of an hour. Soldiers returned fire "vigorously" and they believe that they wounded one man. No soldiers were hit.

For all the inaccuracy of the

fring, the attack shows a degree of coordination among the terrorists remarkable at that time of the morning and in an area with a large number of troops on the ground.

The army is now expected to detonate an increasing number of unexploded bombs on the spot where they are found, following the discovery of four devices near the city centre on Saturday evening.

All the bombs, found in a hairdresser's, an office block, a shop, and a pub, were equipped with sensitive and dangerous anti-handling devices. In the past the army's bomb disposal experts might have decided to attempt to defuse them, but their policy has changed since the death of Captain David Stewardson, who was killed last month while trying to dismantle a similar bomb.

Sandbags were placed round the four bombs and they were detonated on the spot, causing a fair amount of damage to the buildings. An army spokesman said yesterday that this would increasingly be the pattern if bombs containing anti-handling devices continued to be found.

Another small cloud on the military horizon came yesterday when troops searching in the Andersonstown area of Belfast found four sticks of plastic explosive as part of a substantial arms haul. Plastic

explosive is a good deal more stable than gelignite and it gives its handlers a far greater measure of impunity.

"You could more or less play football with the stuff if you wished," one army expert said yesterday. It is thought that this is the first plastic explosive to be discovered since the recent troubles began.

A man has been charged by police following an explosion at the Lisburn Rural Council offices late on Saturday night, in which one man was killed. The dead man, whose body was found inside the wrecked building, was Terence Gerard McDermott, aged 19, of Andersonstown. The man who has been charged with causing the explosion under the Explosive Substances Act and the Firearms Act—is from the same area.

The army announced yesterday that as part of its continuing operations against terrorism it had arrested 266 people during September, and recovered 57 small arms and 415 lbs of explosives. Significantly, detention orders have been served on 84 people arrested since the first internment swoop early in August.

IRA coverage cut, page 6

TV sets up own watch dogs

By JOHN O'CALLAGHAN

The BBC and the Independent Television Authority are to have special panels whose only job will be to deal with viewers' and listeners' complaints.

The BBC announced yesterday that its Programmes Complaints Commission will consist of Lord Packer, the former Lord Chief Justice, Lord Maybray-King, formerly Dr Horace King who was Speaker of the House of Commons, and Sir Edmund Compton, the former Ombudsman.

The ITA revealed yesterday—"since you asked"—that it will have a four-man "small internal committee" to consider the chairmanship of Sir Ronald Gould, deputy ITA chairman, to examine complaints.

Both panels will be the last stage in processing complaints. The ITA panel is in a less advanced stage of gestation than the BBC's. The main difference between the two seems to be that the ITA panel will be able to receive the complaints direct. The BBC will put the complaints through all the stages of the present system before they reach the commission.

Asked how its panel has come into being at the same time as the BBC's, the ITA said last night that the coincidence was "evolution." Both authorities are antipathetic to broadcasting councils—"independent bodies with wide powers of control."

Among the main features of the BBC's commission are:

1. Its members will serve for three years, appoint staff, work out the terms of reference, premises apart from the corporation. They will devise a system for appointing their successors.

2. Complaints must relate directly to people or organisations. The commission—unlike the Press Council—will not deal with "good taste."

3. Judgments will be printed "in one of the BBC's journals"—and when the commission asks—broadcast on radio or television.

The BBC will not be obliged to act on recommendations of the commission.

The ITA's arrangement makes no claim of independence. It feels the Television Act is more stringent than the BBC charter, and that the ITA is already separate from the contracting companies.

Although the panel is to a greater extent independent, it is more a part of the BBC, the ITA committee will have powers to examine a much wider range of topics, and be able to relate complaints to the structure of the programmes involved.

Why is Auntie run by uncles page 9

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dissenter

Washington, October 3
Foreign Minister, Mr. Rogers, said today that the United States was holding him in a hospital and planned to release him in an open letter to the value of truth and commitment.
Moscow, October 3
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Plan
increased
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SENATOR
Administration
triple the
troops
her appeal
said: "Do not let
carry out this horrible
... Hanging over my son,
completely sound person
... is a terrible
... to declare him a
... added: "My son's only
lies in the fact that he told
world about the practice of
light people with dissident
into special Soviet
... on the
... that they are mentally
... was due to undergo a
... commitment examina-
... from October 10 to 14
... had been examined
... the same Moscow Institute in
... and judged "completely
... is a total
... Mrs. Bukovskaya
... the authorities were
... this action because they
... been unable to build up a
... case.
... "dissenters" said to
... been committed to mental
... were General Pyotr
... cashed and com-
... following his involve-
... in protests by displaced
... Tartars, and the
... Zhores Medvedev, who
... free. — UPI

By HENRY HOWARD
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and, by small island standards,
a thriving tourist industry,
including casinos.
In 1970 there were nearly
2,000 tourist beds and visitor
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Even so Antigua is in dire
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Nowadays independent Jamaica,
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Disenchanted with associated
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Jamaica and Barbados did not
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Where such West Indian
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Forbes Burnham and the small
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1971.

America points way to Suez agreement

From ROBERT C. TOTH and MARILYN BERGER: Washington, October 3

In a determined push for an interim Middle East agreement this year, the United States has prepared a six-point plan of discussions that will be urged upon the Israeli and Egyptian Secretaries of State next week. Secretary of State Rogers will meet Mr Eban and Mr Riad separately for private conversations in New York during the United Nations session. The working paper, disclosed by American officials, takes the United States one step further towards proposing conditions for an interim agreement that would reopen the Suez Canal. Israel has consistently opposed such a course, which it fears will lead to an imposed settlement. The six points of the working paper can be described as follows: ● The interim agreement must be clearly and explicitly tied to the final settlement. In it, both sides would commit themselves to active negotiations, under the UN mediator, Dr Sharmar, towards a final settlement within the context of UN resolution 242. Broadly this calls for Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war — but not necessarily all territories. ● The canal should be reopened to shipping. Israeli use of the waterway would be a matter for negotiations between Egypt and Israel. ● The present ceasefire should be extended for a "reasonable" length of time. The six-month extension proposed by Egypt is not long enough, in American eyes, but neither does the United States support Israel's public call for an indefinite extension. Israel privately has proposed an extension of two to three years, and the United States has evidently compromised in favour of an 18-month period. ● Israel would withdraw from the canal banks. This would become a "fact" of major significance, US officials empha-

sized, since it would establish "on the ground" the principle of withdrawal by Israel. The depth of withdrawal would be negotiated. It is understood that Israel has spoken of withdrawing up to 10 miles, while the US has urged a figure of between 25 and 40 miles. ● Supervision should be provided over the strip vacated by Israel to separate Israeli troops from those "Egyptian personnel" who would cross the canal to reopen it. The US favours an augmented or expanded United Nations Truce Supervisory Organisation which now has about a score of foreign observers along the waterway. No American or Soviet personnel would be part of the group. ● The kinds and number of Egyptians allowed to cross the canal should be negotiated. Egypt want no restrictions, but Israel would permit only policemen and civilian technicians and administrators. The United States last May urged Israel to allow 75 Egyptian soldiers to cross as a token force, but in August evidently asked Israel to permit a regiment, about 750 men, to cross. American officials expressed some hope after a meeting here between Mr Rogers and Mr Riad that progress will be made in New York on an interim agreement.

Meanwhile, the State Department has confirmed that its chief diplomat in Cairo, Mr Donald Bergus, is returning to Washington for a new assignment. Mr Bergus caused a diplomatic tremor in the Middle East last spring when he advanced some far-reaching ideas about Israel withdrawal in an interim agreement, and put them in writing for the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. The so-called Bergus Memorandum appeared in June and was disavowed by the State Department. It spoke in terms of an Israeli withdrawal about halfway across the Sinai Peninsula. State Department officials have denied that Mr Bergus's return was related to the memorandum. Since diplomatic relations between Egypt and the US were broken in June, 1967, over the Six-Day War, the American interests section operates under the aegis of the Spanish Embassy. Mr Bergus, who served a total of eight years in Egypt, is to be replaced by Mr Michael Stern, who now directs the Egyptian affairs desk at the State Department. Mr Stern, who speaks Arabic fluently, is known to be on excellent terms with President Sadat, whom he accompanied when he visited the US in February, 1966. — Times/Post service.

FOR the first time in 20 years the Christian Democratic Union, which with its Bavarian wing, the Christian Social Union, now forms the opposition in the West German Parliament, is experiencing a contest for the leadership. During the long reign of CDU Government the party automatically elected the Chancellor as chairman. The former Chancellor, Dr Kiesinger, now 67, is stepping down from this post, and the 522 delegates to the party conference opening here tomorrow will elect his successor from a choice of two much younger men. The candidates are Dr Rainer Barzel, aged 47, the floor leader of the joint CDU/CSU parliamentary party for the past seven years, and Dr Helmut Kohl, aged 41, the Prime Minister of the Rheinland-Palatinate. Since Dr Barzel insists that he will accept the chairmanship only if it continues to be combined with the Chancellor-candidature the delegates will be making an implied decision tomorrow about the nomination of the man who will challenge Chancellor Brandt in 1973. Capable There is little doubt that Dr Barzel who has proved his capabilities as an opposition leader will become the new chairman. In this event he is almost certain to be chosen as Chancellor-candidate by the parliamentary party. His rival, Dr Kohl, is aiming only to be elected chairman, does not consider the two jobs should be combined, and is not putting himself forward as Chancellor-candidate. Should Dr Kohl succeed tomorrow, the fight for the

Barzel likely to lead CDU

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Saarbrücken, October 3

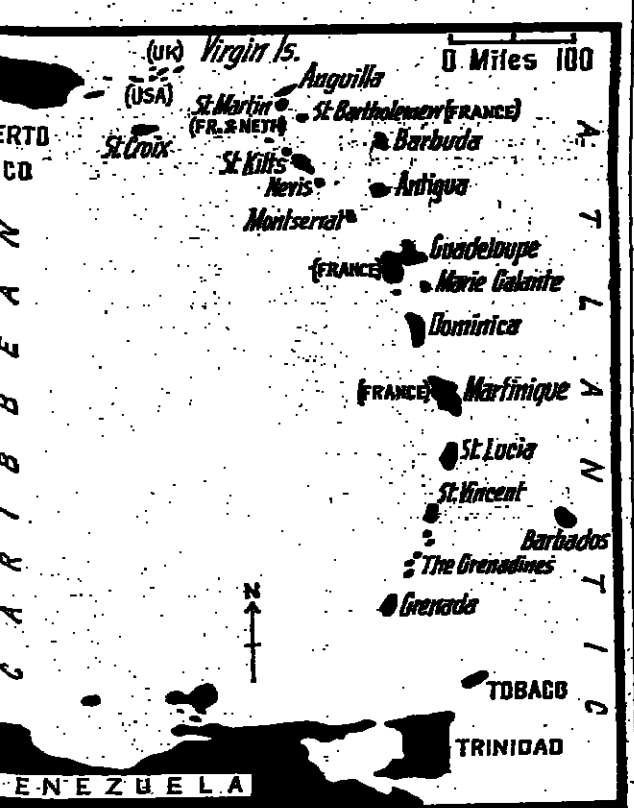
Chancellor-candidature would be wide open as Dr Barzel would step down. This would leave the field to Dr Gerhard Schröder, the former Foreign and Defence Minister, who sees himself as an eminence grise waiting patiently for the call to present himself to the public as the only sensible alternative to Herr Brandt. Dr Barzel's defeat might also bring Herr Franz Josef Strauss into the fight. Although he hinted some time ago that he might be prepared to support Dr Schröder with the crucial votes of the CSU, it is thought Herr Strauss would tolerate Dr Schröder as Chancellor. So far Herr Strauss has been at pains to appear uninterested in the Chancellorship, but he recently said, in effect, that if his country needed him, he was not the sort of man to ignore the call. Some observers believe that this call could come if the country's affairs got into a serious mess and there was a general clamour for a strong man.

A recent cartoon showed an aide outside the CDU conference hall waiting for the result of the election for the chairmanship with a large bouquet of flowers in his hand for the successful candidate. "If Barzel wins," he was instructed to "take the flowers to Willy Brandt — he'll be delighted." Too smooth The chief doubts about Dr Barzel's suitability as Chancellor-candidate are centred upon his lack of public appeal. He is highly intelligent and experienced and comes across well when engaged in discussion with a small group of people. To a larger audience and especially on television, he appears too smooth by half. But he does not put everybody off by any means. One popular newspaper recently wrote of him: "He looks as if he's just stepped out of a bath—rested, relaxed, and tip-top. He's a bit like Marlon Brando in his better days." Dr Barzel was born in



Prussia and brought up in Berlin. After service as a naval fighter pilot in the war he studied law and economics at Cologne University and has been a member of the Bundestag since 1957. He is unashamedly ambitious and was labelled as an upstart for challenging Dr Kiesinger for the Chancellor-candidature in 1966. Dr Barzel was heavily defeated. Politically he has the reputation of being reasonably middle of the road, but recently he has been pandering to the Right-wing's absolute rejection of Herr Brandt's Ostpolitik. After all, his future depends on his being acceptable to Herr Strauss and his fellow Bavarians. Dr Kohl comes from Ludwigshafen, and studied law and history. He is less pushing than his rival and is regarded as a reformer. He has a good deal of support among Germany's equivalent of the Young Conservatives. He should poll fairly well tomorrow. At any rate his defeat will not be a trompe-ing.

Guyana launches federal scheme



By HENRY HOWARD
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HOME NEWS

Soviet Union's move
awaited in row
over expelled 'spies'

By CAMPBELL PAGE

The Anglo-Soviet espionage row is reaching the crucial stage when the Russians have to decide whether to retaliate by expelling British diplomats and other personnel from the Soviet Union. So far the Russians have been content to concentrate on the propaganda value of the expulsion of 105 citizens from London. They have tried with considerable success to suggest that the expulsions were based purely on the evidence of the "defector" Oleg Gouzenko, and to obscure the fact that the British authorities had virtually completed their plans before his defection.

They also have been happy to hear that the British Government was to the Soviet public as a body which was isolating itself from the rest of Europe by clinging to Cold War attitudes.

It emphasised the "condemnation" expressed in other Western countries, and seemed to be presenting the British Government to the Soviet public as a body which was isolating itself from the rest of Europe by clinging to Cold War attitudes.

Two groups of Russian men approached the British cultural attaché, Mr John Fields, on Saturday and criticised British action. Another pinprick was applied when Soviet police asked British mothers going to collect their children from a play-group to produce their documents.

Both "Izvestia" and "Pravda" continued the propaganda battle by publishing lists of names. "Izvestia" used information from the British defector Kim Philby to name alleged British agents in the Middle East. "Pravda" published 15 names to support its case that British tourists, journalists, and businessmen in Russia consistently tried to carry out missions for the British Secret Service.

This seems to be a lightly veiled threat that the Soviet Union could cause serious difficulties for some of the 2,000 British businessmen who visit Russia each year.

"Pravda" named a BEA director called Perring as being one British businessman who was included among the index cards of British intelligence. BEA said last night that Mr Cyril Herring, formerly financial director of BEA and now chairman and managing director of the holding company British Air Services, might be the man "Pravda" was attempting to name, and denied the allegations.

BEA said it did not intend to issue special warnings to persons about visits to Russia because these were few and made by senior men who could be expected to be aware of the political situation. BEA air crew and cabin staff do not stay overnight. The Foreign Office has been particularly careful of their behaviour.

People boarding the Russian cruise ship Baltika at Tilbury yesterday. She later left for Leningrad. Between 70 and 80 expelled Russian diplomats were aboard.

Twists in hunt for Sewell

Two new developments came during the weekend in the hunt for Frederick Sewell, wanted for questioning after the murder of a Blackpool police officer. First, the police announced that Sewell was wanted for questioning about the murder of a London businessman, Malcolm Heaysman, and secondly, it was revealed that Heaysman may have been killed because he did not have as much money as murderers thought.

Detectives believe that Heaysman's killers were two men who followed him from his home in Upper Street, Islington, to Wynne, Carmarthen, where he was found battered to death last Tuesday.

The gossip in London was that saysman, aged 46, had received more than £40,000 from the sale of a factory in a converted house in Upper Street. The factory was the subject of a long-running dispute between the factory, which turns out trinkets, and the estate agents negotiating the sale. He had received two offers for the factory, one from a group which wished to turn the factory into a theatre. Neither offer had yet been accepted. He was a spokesman for Ward Saunders, the estate agents negotiating the deal. Moreover, the bulk of the cash would have gone to Heaysman's mother, Mrs Hebe Quantock, who has lived in Gwynne for the past 18 months. She owns the factory and also bought Godrevaan cottage for her son.

An acquaintance said yesterday: "Malcolm talked in thousands but he did not have any money of his own."

Footballer dies on pitch

Three members of a Sunday morning football team struggled for 15 minutes yesterday to give the kiss of life to a dying 15-year-old full-back after he collapsed on the pitch. They failed to save him, and Denis James, aged 40, of Emison Road, Wolverhampton, the father of eight children, was dead on arrival at hospital.

Cost of bad backs to industry

Backache costs industry £100 millions a year in lost production, a conference of doctors and industrialists at Bath was told at the weekend. Eighteen million working days are lost each year by men with this complaint and sickness. One in ten of all workers—1.5 million people—seek medical aid for bad backs.

The conference was so concerned that it decided to set up a Back Pain Club, sponsored jointly by the Bath Institute of Medical Engineering and the Institute of Directors, to study the pain, its cause, and treatment.

Its secretary, Dr Malcolm Jayson, senior lecturer in rheumatology at Bristol University, said that back trouble cost industry, on average, £7 a year for each worker, and in the docks the figure rose to £50.

Young manual workers under 25, he said, were most at risk, probably because they were inexperienced in dealing with heavy loads. At a factory owned by Johnson Matthey, the metal manufacturers, where much heavy work was done, lost working hours had been cut by 65 per cent after doctors had spent a day showing men how to avoid straining their backs.

Rally
against
threat
to park

By JAMES LEWIS

Impending developments in Snowdonia made it a test case for all other national parks, said Mr Wynford Vaughan-Thomas, broadcaster and president of the Council for the Protection of Rural Wales, at a rally at Capel Curig on Saturday.

"Is a national park what it was originally intended to be," he asked, "or is it something which at the first call of a large industry — Rio Tinto-Zinc or the Central Electricity Generating Board — is to be given away?"

Members of the Ramblers' Association from all over the North-west and the Midlands attended the rally to protest against the threat of mineral exploitation in the national park, and against the CEB's plan to build another pumped storage scheme there, at a site yet to be chosen.

"Is the Government really saying that we are so bankrupt as a nation that we cannot afford to preserve our countryside?" asked Mr Vaughan-Thomas. "If that was so, it should say so."

"Is the Government really saying that this country is so poor that it cannot afford to cope with the problem of unemployment — except by destroying the countryside? Mining and power stations, he said, would not bring a lasting solution to the area's unemployment."

The architect and planner, Mr Clough Williams-Ellis, who served on the Hobhouse Committee which advised the then Government on the creation of national parks, said reality had fallen far short of that committee's hopes. Parks legislation did, however, give the conservationists a platform from which to fight.

Forty years ago Mr Williams-Ellis wrote an angry book called "England and the Octopus," which has recently been rediscovered and hailed as the opening shot in the conservation battle. Its author said he was more hopeful now than when he wrote the book.

"I no longer see our becoming a race of mechanised men in a macadamised world. I am more hopeful because we now, at last, have big battalions, and a clear goal on our side. We shall have more."

Mr Arthur Roberts, former chairman of the Ramblers' Association, revived the demand, first made nearly 20 years ago, that Snowdonia should be administered by a joint planning board instead of by planning committees for each of the three counties with territory in the park. This was also advocated by Sir Jack Longland recently, in a report for the Countryside Commission.

Mr Roberts criticised Alderman H. Owen, vice-chairman of Caernarvonshire planning committee, who had opposed joint boards, and said: "Sir Jack Longland wants planning boards to work on a national basis and not in the cause of local interest."

"So now we know," Mr Roberts declared. "The vice-chairman of a planning committee of a national park thinks it is his job to work for the local interest. . . . What a convincing argument for greater national control. No wonder progress has been slow in the past, and is likely to be until we get an independent planning board."

Nessie
'sighted'
16 times

By our Correspondent

Mr Tim Dinsdale, field director of the Loch Ness investigation, said yesterday that planning permission is being sought for a larger site for the Nessie investigations.

The search may become a three-tier interest of the Loch Ness Investigation Bureau, Glenmoriston Estates, and Landmark, which is concerned with promoting Scottish history.

Mr Dinsdale, aged 47, an aeronautical engineer, who has done 12 years' field work at Loch Ness and is now full-time investigating director, is closing the 1971 season with a report that there have been 16 "authentic sightings" of the Loch Ness monster this year, mainly by people who, before the experience, were disbelievers.

Mr Dinsdale's report will also reveal that in the latest sighting he had a glimpse of Nessie at only 200 yards. Ironically the man who had five telescopic cameras trained on the loch was too shocked to take his big chance.

He explained: "I was in the boat in rough weather off Foyers Point. The head of the monster reared out of the water. I was so shocked I was unable to react quickly enough but another five seconds and I would have had a camera on it."

"It is no use scientists saying there is no monster; there jolly well is. For me the job of proving it is a matter of principle, like defending truth, no less. I just have to do something about it, and that is what drives me on."

Snap the world
out of apathy.Stop the agony
of Pakistan
becoming the
greatest tragedy
mankind has
ever known.

The situation worsens. Day by day the growing refugee problem in India and the mounting troubles in East Pakistan are emerging as a picture of human tragedy greater than all recorded in the history of mankind. Tens of thousands of children are faced by a slow death in desperately inadequate refugee camps. Upwards of 40 million people in and around the borders of East Pakistan are menaced by famine if the world at large continues to do little or nothing about feeding them. The enormous refugee problem is now completely beyond the resources of the Indian Government and the various agencies who like Oxfam have been attempting to assist with relief services. This is placing an intolerable burden on one of the most desperately poor and devastatingly overpopulated regions of the world. What can be done?

Oxfam needs more money just to maintain food supplies in its own relief programme. If you can, please give. But above all, join our plea to the world community to unite, at the highest level of human endeavour, in pressing for a political solution to this problem. For this we are convinced is the only means left of avoiding the greatest human tragedy in the history of our kind. This country still has the power to influence people of goodwill everywhere. If you agree that this problem has become a matter for the urgent attention of world governments who must ensure that the United Nations takes a major peace initiative and commissions an effective life-saving programme, say so, to your M.P., today.

Urgent.
Sign here and
send to your MP

House of Commons,
Westminster, London S.W. 1.

I add my plea that the United Nations use the power invested in it to press for an urgent political solution to the Pakistan problem, and immediately organise the relief programme desperately needed to avert further suffering.

NAME
ADDRESS
Signature Date

Inserted by Oxfam, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford, on behalf of human beings in need.

Young Liberals out to confront party's old guard

By JOHN WINDSOR

In a "day of discontent" yesterday, Young Liberals met to plan a last-stand confrontation with the old guard of the adult party.

Political grudges which have been simmering since last month's Scarborough Assembly came to a head when more than 60 Young Libs decided to hold a conference of radical groups before

'Feed patients better'

Mental hospitals should be given an immediate increase in their food allowance, says a report published yesterday, and compiled by the National Association for Mental Health. It also calls for a committee of inquiry to look at catering arrangements in psychiatric hospitals.

Four officials of the association, including the Labour MP for Woolwich East, Mr. Christopher Mayhew, spent three days as patients in different hospitals before making their report and recommendations to Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary for Social Services.

They reported: "To all of us, the food which was served to patients in the hospitals was disappointing. To some of us, it was less than edible. The diet was starchy, with much bread and cocoa, and only in one hospital did we receive fresh fruit. Vegetables cooked in a central kitchen reached the wards half cold, and the poor quality of meat—suffused in fat—was rejected by all but the most hungry patients."

In one hospital, the report says, only £1.79 a week was spent on each patient and this was clearly inadequate. Forms of care are suggested so that thousands of mental patients could be discharged from hospital. This would relieve excessive strain on nursing staffs and hospital facilities.

The report was also produced by Mr. David Ennals, the former Labour Minister at the Department of Health and Social Security and the association's campaign director; Miss Mary Applebey, the general secretary; and Mr. Charles Clarke, the chairman of the public information committee.

BMW prices up

Two BMW models are increased in price from today. The BMW 3.0S, the 3-litre saloon, goes up by £181 to £23,699, and the 3-litre coupe, the BMW 3.0CS, by £181 to £25,299.

School uniforms a 'burden'

Parents could be saved "wasteful spending" on school uniforms if state schools adopted nationwide standards for clothing, the Consumers' Union said yesterday. Instead of "official school stockists" having a monopoly, standard uniforms could be bought from multiple chain stores or local retailers. Individuality could be given by badges and ties.

The union is seeking information from parents so that it can prepare a specification to put to education authorities. "Thou-

Impatient with "Daddy's politics," are turning to cultural rather than party politics, and regard the present party organisation as disposable in the event of a crunch.

An alternative non-party action group, Commitment, has already been formed, although it is doubtful whether it would form a raft for all the Young Liberals in the event of a breakaway from the adult party.

A leading light in Commitment is Ron Rolfe, aged 25, the Young Liberals' secretary, general, who said he had joined the Young Liberals after meeting some of them at a "Pig of the Month" demonstration. "Until then," he said, "I was straight. I have become involved in the underground. Party structures are basically illiberal and British Young Liberals feel that you can't use illiberal means to create a liberal society."

There were repeated calls at the meeting for the resignation of the Liberal president, Mr. Stephen Terrell, who attacked the Young Liberals at the Assembly, but no vote was taken. The meeting also rejected Mr. Thorpe's proposal for common membership with the parent party.

If the Young Liberals do not persuade party leaders to take their side against what they regard as the Right wing of the party, they are likely to consider withdrawing from the party to form an alternative grouping of their own.

Mr. Peter Hain, their chairman, said: "At the meeting the party was discredited. The party was expressed that I have ever seen. We are determined to force the pace to bring out political conflicts."

He expected a "make or break" confrontation. "If we feel that things have got to the stage where radical action within the Liberal Party is being hampered by lack of political initiative, then we shall have to look elsewhere."

The friction between the Liberal Party establishment and the Young Liberals runs deeper than mere disagreement over policy. Many of the executive are deeply concerned because the youngsters are drifting away from party politics altogether. Some fear that they are using the party as a platform for their own brand of community politics.

Lurking at the back of party leaders' minds is "Scarborough Perspectives," a Young Liberal Movement manifesto of essays which was studiously ignored at the recent Assembly. In it, Mr. Hain stated how he saw his followers' place in the conventional political system: "The existing political structure provides us with an avenue (albeit severely limited) of political leverage and should not be left to the preserve of the Right, but instead should be exploited on our terms."

The youngsters, increasingly

Impatient with "Daddy's politics," are turning to cultural rather than party politics, and regard the present party organisation as disposable in the event of a crunch.

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'Direct action'

Commitment has about 200 supporters, half of them members neither of the Young Liberals nor the parent party. Its "direct action" forays have included giving away 2,000 fresh-air balloons in an anti-pollution protest.

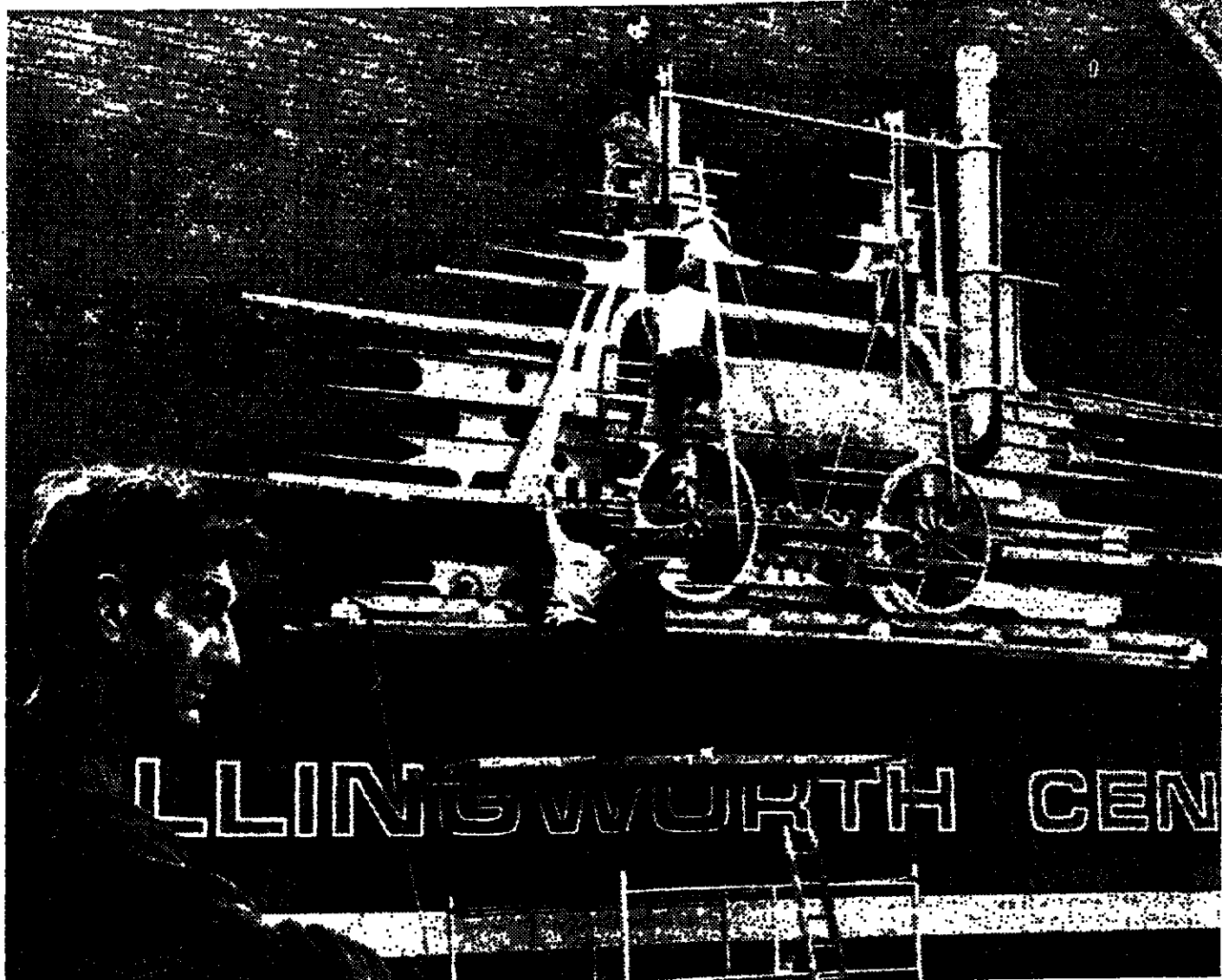
The group's convener is Brian Milton, aged 29, the organiser of the census-burning spree, author of a textbook on casino gambling, and a survivor of San Francisco flower power (1964-5), the Paris riots (May, 1968), and South Africa (deported 1968).

He says: "The main advantage of sticking with the party is that it is a reactive base. If we were not connected in this way, to get any action we would have to be incredibly extreme." Mr. Hain describes Commitment as "healthy," but says its ideas are less radical than his own. His alternative society would recruit its own manual and professional skills. "We need a legal group capable, in the short term, of beating the establishment at its own game. We need architects, scientists, and social scientists. We need our own doctors, our own agricultural workers, and our own artists."

He expected support not from the traditional Left, but from "young people alienated from present society and seeking alternative life styles and forms of political expression: from workers fighting for workers' control; from women's liberation groups; from the swelling numbers of single issue radical groups; and from exploited minority groups such as the black community and old-age pensioners."

Sheila Kemp, the union's textile consultant, said there would be no difficulty in adopting by state schools. She said the union was inviting comment and suggestions from parents, children, and teachers. They wanted views on what types of garments should comprise official school uniform—for example whether the blazer was really suitable and whether a duffle coat or cape would be better than the usual raincoat.

Checkout page 9



Charles Sansbury watches as his 24-ton sculpture of a steam engine is hoisted into position near the shopping centre at Killingworth new town, Northumberland. The sculpture is modelled on one of George Stephenson's engines

MUHAMMAD ALI, formerly Cassius Clay, has signed what must be a fat contract to promote a non-alcoholic nourishing nightcap. Yesterday at a London hotel the newest Ovationist of them all gave his testimony to the goodness of the beverage and the punchiness of the man.

He is in the embarrassing position of being a celebrity who already uses the product he was asked to plug—an admission that was greeted with disbelieving laughter by the press. He took it well.

Muhammad Ali, who last night left for a four-day trip to Nigeria, said he had fought 100 rounds in the past six weeks, mostly in South America. Then someone wheeled in a question about Joe Frazier, who beat him last March. It was tackled like a punchbag. "I'm the best boxing expert on this planet Earth. I hit Frazier

Sitting at the feet of Clay

five times for every time he hit me. When he leaned against the ropes they said he was resting. If he wants to rest, he should go to a farmhouse or an hotel," he said. And the return fight to regain the world heavyweight title? "Next time I meet Frazier, I'll be prancing and dancing for 15 rounds. It'll be like the bull and the matador." No doubt about the result: Muhammad Ali will win on personality alone with-

men, they all come." It's so impossible to dent his ego with questions about the morality of advertising or fighting that scarcely anyone tries.

It's a question of motive, says Muhammad, who wears his learning lightly. He recommends would-be fighters to get educated in case they don't make the big time—as they almost certainly won't, he said. His advice: "If you're going to do anything about boxing, be the manager, not the boxer." On ambition: "I've had enough of fame and prestige. I just want to get my title back." On the future: "I just want to be able to go home and cut the grass." For more, see his forthcoming autobiography which, would you believe, is being ghosted.

We laugh, while Muhammad, with the press in the palm of his glove, goes on to expand his charisma. When I fight Christians, Moslems, Jews, Nigerians, rednecks, Englishmen, Scots-

men, they all come." It's so impossible to dent his ego with questions about the morality of advertising or fighting that scarcely anyone tries.

John Cunningham

That's my coat—that was

IN A HURRY to catch a plane to fly back with her husband from holiday in the Canary Islands, Mrs. Heather White left her coat in the hotel lounge.

And thereby hangs a story... for when the hotel manager posted the coat on a rack at Lacey, near Grimsby, the Customs claimed £136 duty on it, although it was, in fact, bought in Grimsby. The Whites refused to pay and now—according to Grimsby's head postmaster, Mr. Jack Richardson—the coat has probably gone back to its manager at the Costa Canaries Hotel, in Las Palmas.

Mr. White, a garage owner, said yesterday that when the postwoman delivered the parcel and asked for the duty, she was told: "Take the coat back while we contact Customs." He wrote to the Customs and Excise, in London, and received a reply addressed to the GPO at his own address asking that the coat be returned to London. Now—after two months—his letter to Customs has come back with a request that the proper reference number be quoted.

EEC vote gives Heath faint-hearted backing

BY OUR POLITICAL STAFF

The London commuter town of Beckenham has voted in favour of Britain's entry into the Common Market by 170. But only 10 per cent of the 77,000 electorate voted in a referendum organised by the constituency's Conservative MP, Mr. Philip Goodhart.

The result, announced yesterday after three polling stations had been open for a fortnight, showed that 3,757 voted in favour and 3,587 against. It was one of the lowest polls in a series of unofficial referendums, but possibly the first, faint-hearted approval of the Government's policy. Mr. Goodhart will now obey the Government Whips and vote in favour of entry on October 28.

He had previously described himself as undecided. While accepting the Government's economic arguments for entry, he believed that the loss of sovereignty was greater than many people realised.

"The Government and the pro-Market men may derive some satisfaction that in the most carefully organised poll to be held so far the majority was in favour of entry. We have

won on at least one test of public opinion," he said. But, as he also pointed out, only a minority in Beckenham got one anywhere. There are 14,000 commuters in the constituency, many of them working in the City, where the greatest benefits of EEC entry will be felt.

Fewer than 5 per cent of the electors in Beckenham borough council's three Labour-held wards bothered to vote. But the percentage rose to 20 per cent in some of the nine Conservative wards. The strongest antagonism to the Market was registered in West Wickham, where the Liberals are the biggest threat to the Conservatives.

The Beckenham Group for Europe interpreted the result as meaning that the electorate's non-voting 90 per cent either wanted to go into Europe or were against referendums as a means of political expression. Their chairman, Mr. Geoffrey Picot, who works in a merchant

bank, said yesterday: "Many of those who didn't vote told us when we went round that they didn't believe that referendums ought to be held, and that the MP ought to agree with the party whip. We have achieved more yeses than noes without the proper political leadership."

In other referendums organised by anti-Market groups 16,000 votes against entry and 4,000 for entry were cast. The culture Minister's constituency of Lowestoft, in Hexham—Mr. Rippon's constituency—73 per cent of the 54 per cent who voted were against entry. The Prime Minister's constituency of Exeter has also been subjected to an unofficial referendum. The result will be announced on Thursday.

Mr. Christopher Frere-Smith, the chairman of the Keep Britain Out Campaign, said that he regarded the Beckenham result with a great deal of scepticism, as he believed that Mr. Goodhart had always been a Marketeer.

Britain alone 'risks a museum economy'

A Britain which stayed outside Europe would be slow-moving and easy-going with a "museum economy," says a report on Common Market prospects.

The report, prepared after a joint study by Political and Economic Planning and the Bath University Centre for European Industrial Studies, says that some people think Britain would be better off without economic growth. Industries would shift to the Continent, there would be large-scale migration, and "a strong, positive balance of payments on the tourist account as visitors come to admire and enjoy the slow-moving way of life and the flavour of the past."

But the report says: "Few people in Britain, however reluctant they are to accept the change that growth involves, are prepared to surrender its fruits—if not in higher personal consumption, then in better schools, homes, more expensive technology to fight pollution, and so on."

The study is based on exploration of future prospects, in or out of the Common Market, with about 20 large British companies. It says that companies favour entry because of the shrinking value of Commonwealth trade preferences; the growing risks and difficulties of penetrating the US market; and the need for a large "home" market. Europe, they say, is the only region offering secure and permanent access free of tariffs and restrictions.

Membership could put manufacturing output up at least 5 per cent more by 1978-80 than if Britain stayed out, the report claims. The vehicle, chemicals, and advanced technology industries could lead the way, stimulating service industries. Agricultural production would also be sharply increased.

Firm 'banned union paper'

By our Correspondent

Workers at an Aylesbury claim that they have been banned from reading "Record"—the monthly magazine of the Transport General Workers' Union during tea and lunch breaks because it was "subversive literature." And the union claims that members have told them that they must not about the union during break periods.

Mr. Derek Langston, union's area organiser, said: "It is amazing that this should happen in 1971. But it is and the facts are that men were told they must not read the magazine during tea or lunch breaks because it was subversive literature."

Now the Department of Employment's office for area is to act as mediator between the union and the management of the warehouse. F. W. Stern, Ltd. A spokesman for the firm said they could comment, other than that after was being disused with union.

The union claims that of the firm's 63 manual workers are union members. Although the firm is recognised in branches of the company, which is part of the 8 Osmat Group—the Ayles firm has refused to recognise the union.

Mr. Langston said that recent issues of the magazine were articles on higher wages, items about union activities, wages claims and settlements, plus articles on unemployment in Scotland and which was anti-Common Market. "Now that sort of thing is hardly subversive," he said.

Mr. Langston said his had been held up because K. S. Wilson, joint managing director of the group, whom he had been dealing away. A spokesman for the said that Mr. Wilson was in with the matter person-

New move to stop sex films

By our Correspondent

A campaign to ban sex education films for schoolchildren being launched this week, organisers claim the support of 15 MPs. They hope to end the ban by an Act of Parliament.

The campaigners are Lord Evers, a Birling child psychiatrist, the Dowry Lady Birdwood, and Mr. Ex Shackleton, a welfare worker Highworth, Wiltshire.

Mr. Shackleton, aged 61, said: "We want to stop the film 'Growing Up' being shown to schoolchildren. It is obscene. It is not suitable for adults. Mr. Shackleton, a law graduate, has drafted an 'Obscenity in Schools' bill. He claimed yesterday that MPs have promised to come to it as a private members' bill. It will make the first announcement of his plan at a meeting at Carlton Hall, London, on Wednesday. Dr. Ex and Lady Birdwood will speak in protest against the decision to show 'Growing Up' to London schoolchildren this month."

The Labour conference

THE GUARDIAN of the Labour Party conference and leading articles will be reprinted as a pamphlet. This will be available free of charge (except for postage) from the Publications Manager, Room 24, Deansgate, Manchester, M3 2RR; or from the counters at 164, Deansgate, Manchester, M3 2RR; or from the counters at 100, Cannon Road, London, EC4A 3DF.

The Guardian pamphlet of the 1971 TUC is now available and the pamphlet of the Liberal Assembly will be available from tomorrow both at 25p.

Prisoner dies Richard Eagles (46), found dead in Wormsley, Scrubs yesterday, four days after being sentenced to three years for handling stolen goods.

Press call 'an intrusion'

The Press Council ruled today that journalists should not telephone members of the public late at night unless they had a "good and adequate reason."

The council said that people were entitled to sleep undisturbed and, although hours of sleep varied widely, it was obvious that a journalist needed a serious reason to justify an after-midnight call. It upheld a complaint by Lord Inglewood against the "Sun" newspaper. Lord Inglewood said the

"Sun" telephoned him after midnight. He claimed that the call was not urgent and was an unnecessary interruption of his privacy.

Mr. Larry Lamb, the paper's editor, told the council that he had twice apologised to Lord Inglewood. He could not accept that there was no urgency about the story, which involved an allegation that a Government grant towards the British pavilion in Budapest at the world hunting exhibition was helping to subsidise pig-sticking.

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top of the excellent reputation, reliability and quality of Esso products backed by the world's largest oil company. Treble Green Shield Stamps Offer closes November 30th, 1971.

Get 4,500 Green Shield Stamps with every 500 gallons until Nov 30

Order Now!

For immediate delivery, ring your local Esso Authorised Distributor—he's in the phone book. Otherwise simply complete this form. Remember, to qualify for Treble Green Shield Stamps, you must ask for delivery to be made by November 30th, 1971.

To: Esso Central Heating, Box No. 2, Feltham, Middlesex. Please ask your Authorised Distributor to arrange with me for the delivery of gallons of Esso fuel for my central heating system at the appropriate schedule price, ruling at date of delivery.

I would like to make arrangements to join your yearly budget scheme ☐ tick.

FULL NAME (in full).....

ADDRESS.....

TEL.....

DATE.....

REAL SIGNATURE.....

GZ 4/10

Note: Customers ordering at the appropriate schedule price for delivery by November 30th will automatically receive Treble Green Shield Stamps on every gallon purchased. No payment of any kind is required with this form.

Installation. I do not want to request fuel supply, but would like to know more about having oil-fired central heating installed. Please send me full details ☐ tick. (Please fill in your name and address above).



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Lynch cuts down IRA reports on TV

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

The Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, Mr Jack Lynch, has tried to kill two birds with one stone by insisting on limiting the national radio and television networks' coverage of IRA activities.

He hopes to persuade Mr Heath and Mr Faulkner that he is serious about curbing the IRA in the Republic, while clipping the wings of broadcasters whose independence he and his colleagues have found irksome.

The Government's order on Friday night to the Radio Telefís Éireann Authority was clearly directed at the IRA, although it was vague enough to present the RTE staff with difficulties of interpretation. It ordered them, under the Republic's Broadcasting Act, to refrain from broadcasting any material that could be calculated to promote the aims or activities of any organisation engaged in violence to achieve political ends.

Both groups have protested vigorously at the Government order, and the parliamentary Opposition parties have said the Government's predicament now could have been avoided if sterner action were taken in time.

Should all mention of the IRA be omitted from news bulletins, as happened during the Second World War and the 1950s campaign? Broadcasters are not sure. They believe that what the Prime Minister wants to avoid, for the moment at any rate, is the use of interviews with IRA leaders in current affairs programmes where the militants would have a chance to propound their philosophies. Mr Lynch said on Saturday night: "We have no desire to interfere with press freedoms, but we do not want to see our national television and radio network, which can have a more traumatic effect on people than any other media, used as a recruiting ground for illegal military activities."

Earlier this week on television, we saw one of the worst examples of propagandising those activities on our television screens. This is highly dangerous in the present situation in the North. It is prejudicial to the peace and to the ultimate reunification of our country."

The example he gave was a television programme in which reports and comments on the tripartite meeting at Chequers were followed by interviews with the provisional leader, Sean MacStiofain, and the IRA Chief of Staff, Cathal Goulding.

Everyone in Dublin agrees that any Prime Minister who is followed on the State television service by the leaders of two illegal armies is bound to feel embarrassment. And it is not the first time that official statements have been juxtaposed with IRA comment. Of the two sets of militants, Mr Lynch probably feels a greater threat from Goulding's official IRA, which has opposed not only the Government's Northern policy but EEC membership and domestic, social, and economic programmes.

Both groups have protested vigorously at the Government order, and the parliamentary Opposition parties have said the Government's predicament now could have been avoided if sterner action were taken in time.

Public houses in Scotland should be open all day, provided the customers behave themselves, according to the Scottish Young Conservatives. In a memorandum of evidence to the Committee on the Licensing Laws of Scotland, they suggest new licensing hours of 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. in residential areas, and 10 a.m. to midnight in areas of commerce or open space. But the licensing court should also have power to limit opening for special local reasons, "such as in industrial areas where the workers display a consistent reluctance to leave a pub and go back to work after lunch."

The Young Conservatives blame the present law for much of the drunkenness "that makes so many of our Scottish cities such unpleasant places after closing time, especially on Friday and Saturday nights."



Water shortage crisis on island

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

GUERNSEY is having its most serious water shortage for a decade, as the dried-up St Saviour's Reservoir, shown above, shows. In the background is the dam and in the foreground are ruins of farm-houses normally under water. IF THERE is no prolonged and heavy rainfall this month, storage supplies, shrinking at a rate of nearly two million gallons a day, will be exhausted.

The crisis is the result of the long, hot summer and rainfall much below average. To date, under 16in. of rain has fallen this year, against a norm of 23.02 inches. In September, only 0.5in. fell. The normal September rainfall is 3.03in.

St Saviour's, the main reservoir, holds 241 million gallons. It now contains only 35 million gallons. The Guernsey Water Board says that with consumption

running at around 2.8 million gallons a day—and streams and other sources producing less than one million gallons a day—the balance is having to be drawn from the fast dwindling storage supply. "It's a very serious crisis," an official said. "Unless everyone conserves all the water they can, supplies will be exhausted."

Posters on VD find few takers

Local authorities have displayed little enthusiasm for a poster campaign by the Health Education Council to drive home to young people the dangers of VD. The council points out that VD is "next to measles the most widespread infectious disease in this country."

"We are both disappointed and puzzled," Mr Graham Woodman, acting director of the council, said yesterday. The council, an independent body financed by the Government, spent £10,250 on researching, designing, and printing posters and leaflets for distribution throughout the country. But only 38 of 64 county councils have taken up the offer. Eleven of the 85 county boroughs also ignored the material. London boroughs responded better, with 28 out of 33 taking the posters.

Mr Woodman said that although the posters were written in "unequivocal terms," they were suitable for youth clubs, offices, and factories. The Health Education Council's poster warning to smokers is to go up in thousands of public houses, theatres, clubs, offices, and staff canteens this autumn. One poster says: "No smoking—the maximum penalty for ignoring this notice is death from lung cancer, chronic bronchitis, emphysema (a lung disease), or heart disease."

The red and black poster is part of the council's campaign against smoking, which opened with its first networked television commercials run at peak viewing hours.

A view of a loo

Two green Victorian public lavatories in St Peter Port, Guernsey, have caught the eye of industrial archaeologists, who say they are graceful examples of Victorian cast iron work which should be preserved. The loos, which are to be taken down and put into store, may later go on exhibition.

MORE HOME NEWS page 12

Young Tories seek all-day pubs

By our own Reporter

Public houses in Scotland should be open all day, provided the customers behave themselves, according to the Scottish Young Conservatives. In a memorandum of evidence to the Committee on the Licensing Laws of Scotland, they suggest new licensing hours of 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. in residential areas, and 10 a.m. to midnight in areas of commerce or open space. But the licensing court should also have power to limit opening for special local reasons, "such as in industrial areas where the workers display a consistent reluctance to leave a pub and go back to work after lunch."

The Young Conservatives blame the present law for much of the drunkenness "that makes so many of our Scottish cities such unpleasant places after closing time, especially on Friday and Saturday nights."

The memorandum finds no reason in "laws begotten out of the Victorian mind that are unpopular among Scotsmen and religious attitudes to Sunday have changed, so the Young Conservatives would allow Sunday opening, but only until 10 p.m., as Sundays are still relatively peaceful days."

Threat of 'demo'

The Oxford Union withdrew its invitation to Sir Oswald Mosley, the former Fascist leader, to take part in a union debate on the Common Market on Friday because it feared serious disruptions, the union president, Mr Christopher Tooke, said at the weekend.

Mr Tooke said both of them realised that it would be ill-advised for him to speak. "I had, in fact, sent him a telegram and supporting letter withdrawing my invitation, just before I heard of his decision to withdraw his acceptance."

It was clear from Sir Oswald's telegram that he had withdrawn in order to save the union from embarrassment, now that some of the other guests have refused to speak on the same platform as him.

Leave court reports unchanged, say JPs

Newspapers should remain free to report names, addresses and identifying particulars of people charged in courts, says a report by the Magistrates' Association.

The report, which will be presented to the association's annual meeting in London on Thursday, rejects any suggestion that the law should give adults some of the protection from publicity afforded juveniles. "It is our view that when offences are committed against society the public is entitled to know who has been found guilty of them."

"Far more injustices arise from unscrupulous play on emotional factors, real or imaginary, than from the publishing of factual information, and if

difficulties were put in the way of identifying the persons found guilty of offences, the wrong persons might be suspected."

The publication of names and other identifying particulars must be left to the discretion of the newspaper or broadcaster where no direction in accordance with existing law has been given by the court, the association says.

It is conceded that persons holding positions of trust are liable to suffer more than others from publicity following conviction; but this is inevitable and must be accepted as an occupational hazard, the report says.

The association represents 17,000 justices of the peace in England and Wales.



A view from Sidlaw—a wide Horizon

For 50 years we lived with the good name of Jute Industries. Up to 6 years ago the name described us well. If it was jute, we made it. If it wasn't, please try elsewhere. Today we remain pre-eminent in jute. But you can also try us with confidence for man-made fibre knitting and weaving yarns, slit-film carpet backings, carpet tiles, fibrillated polypropylene, furnishing fabrics

and cranes. These are areas where we foresee significant growth. That is why we have dropped our single-fibre tag and changed our name to Sidlaw Industries Limited, taken from the hills which overlook our Dundee base. At the same time we have formed four divisions founded on product groups to give

vigorous attention to the widely differing markets which we now serve, not forgetting our major interests in four expanding man-made fibre associate companies. So, to introduce the new us, we took to the hills with people and products. You will observe that there is an excellent view of Dundee but an even better sight of a very wide horizon.

Sidlaw Industries Ltd.

Jute Industries Division
General Textiles Division
International Division
Engineering Division

Meadow Place Buildings
Dundee
DD1 9QN
Telephone 0382 23161

Associate companies
Polytape Ltd.
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PROVINCIAL PERFECTION

Edward Greenfield on
tonight's Festival
Hall visitors

"THE BEST provincial orchestra in the world," commented one of the players to Georg Solti when he took over as principal conductor of the Chicago Symphony. Until the current six-week tour of Europe the orchestra, by any standards one of the world's greatest, had never stirred from America, and during the reign of Fritz Reiner—the conductor who put it firmly in the first rank—it hardly stirred from Chicago. There were plans for the orchestra to tour Europe in the late fifties. The State Department promised help, but Reiner cancelled everything at the last minute. It was as if he was, he could not conduct all the concerts in the tour, and his individualism would not allow him to tolerate an associate and potential rival.

It is a mark of American orchestral organisation that a principal conductor dominates the work of his orchestra, so completely. Ormandy in Philadelphia, Szell in Cleveland as well as Reiner in Chicago represent combinations that worked together month after month through the year (still do in Philadelphia), but the pattern is changing. When after Reiner's death the board of the Chicago Orchestra flew to Dallas specially to ask Solti to become principal conductor, they were horrified at his response. They wanted him for eight months of the year, but he had just taken over at Covent Garden, and he was willing to devote only three-and-a-half months of the year to the one orchestra. He proposed—and this at the time seemed very radical—that he and Carlo Maria Giulini would share the burden between them. The directors withdrew in alarm.

They went off and appointed Jean Martinon, who had had great success as a guest conductor. His reign as principal conductor was far less happy, if only because his manner changed at once. He tried single-handed to transform what has always been a German-based orchestra into a Frenchified one. Solti—and others—are amazed that through an interregnum of eight years the orchestra's German quality remained unimpaired. That is less surprising, when you find—as Solti explains—that the personnel of the orchestra has hardly changed. Between 1955 (when Solti first conducted the orchestra) and today, says the turnover has involved only 20 players or thereabouts, an amazingly small number.

That reflects an attitude of loyalty developed during Reiner's time. He was a cruel man in some ways, Solti says, but it was "the heroic time of American orchestras, when a musician's ultimate ambition was to get into an orchestra like the Chicago Symphony and stay there. At the time any number of musicians wanted to get into the few well-paid orchestras, working for what then seemed a long season of seven months a year. Now the season is 12 months long, and though the American music world has altered enormously—not least in the rates of pay for musicians at any level—the superb band that Reiner created has remained together. It was in 1969 that Solti finally took over as principal conductor in Chicago, for by that time the directors had swallowed the point that he made in Dallas in 1961. He himself does three-and-a-half months a year with the orchestra—divided into two spells—while Giulini as "Principal Guest Conductor" appears with them for an equivalent time.

As we have come to appreciate on record, that duumvirate has given the Chicago Symphony the strongest claims to being called "the best" in America, in succession to Szell's Cleveland players. It has helped in this image-building that two British record companies have stepped in to make spectacular recordings with the orchestra, Decca with Solti, EMI with Giulini. Reissues of Reiner's old recordings for RCA are still confirming the orchestral quality of that period, but the new generation of records is more glamorous still, not just in sound but in perfection of ensemble too.

Solti described his relationship with the orchestra soon after he had taken over as "a love affair at first sight. He is now delighted that the love affair is still as warm as ever after two full seasons, and when his contract is coming up for renewal. The German basis is very much there, he says, which chimes with his own allegiances as a conductor in the nineteenth century romantic era. But that mixture of Berlin, Viennese and Concertgebouw traditions is combined with American precision and polish, so that Solti's rehearsal methods, meticulous yet epic in energy, exactly suit them.

I was talking recently to one of the Chicago music critics (they have a killing reputation) who was all praise for Solti's work with the orchestra, rather less eager to praise Giulini's methods. As we have found in London, Giulini is unsurpassed today as an inspirational conductor. It was Solti's appreciation of that vital contrast with himself, always an analytical man, a perfectionist, that made the duumvirate such an exciting prospect. My Chicago colleague was apparently unable to appreciate that a performance less than meticulously precise could still be a great one.

Whether this golden period of Chicago recording will have a chance of continuing, another matter. It was the reluctance of RCA to swallow much higher rates of pay and other increases in cost that let the two British companies in. But now the British companies, too, must question whether they can afford it, for, as Solti says, the rates of pay are nearly four times as great as in Europe, and even if with Chicago precision twice as many minutes of music can be recorded in a single session, it still means that many more copies of the finished record have to be sold to break even. With fine versions of the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Symphonies of Mahler under Solti recently issued by Decca, and with impressive accounts of the Mahler First and the Beethoven Seventh from Giulini for EMI, the sales charts may still be healthy. Solti is looking forward to recording Beethoven's Ninth in the not-too-distant future.

ECONOMISTS' BOOKSHOP

Open until 7:00 Tonight
For Social Science Students
Clare Market, Portgall Street,
W.C.2. Near Aldwych and LSE.

LIFE ON APPROVAL



**Alex Hamilton
interviews V. S.
Naipaul, the novelist
he chose last week as
the front runner for
the Booker Prize and
whose new book, 'In a
Free State,' is
published today**

"I'M ONLY passing through," said V. S. Naipaul. As we were looking at Stonehenge when he said it, I had also some sense of being here today and gone tomorrow, but he meant, I think, that even within the compass of a lifetime he could not, would not, settle.

His domicile today is a bucolic cloister. A bungalow with the flintstones exposed in the outer wall, in the midst of a slightly fake manorial covert gravelled drive and mossed like a palisade around spongy lawns—eight miles out of Salisbury. It's all he ever dreamed of, he said. This peace. The bare chalk escarpments that way, the lush tropical greenery of the Wiltshire Avon on the other. But I wasn't to think it his bungalow. It was only rented, he insisted, as if freehold were synonymous with captivity.

A querulous, complaining traveller, ailsick, seasick, and often heart-sick, he has become paradoxically a wheel, the weight of his obsessions at a tangent to any society in which he finds himself. A child of the Indian minority culture in Trinidad, he went on to the let-down of Oxford, the jaunty ebullience of finding himself as a writer in London, and to produce the special mandarin comedy of his later books to which prizes have mostly been attached, seeming to him in one mood like a string of tin cans and in another like the essential levers to a further stage of development.

Just now the wheel rests. He is doing nothing. You mean, I said, hardly anything? No, nothing. Reading, Yoga to keep fit, very important to keep fit, certain special walks. Nothing. He walks deliberately, you could say politely, swinging a light ochre walking stick like a metronome, binoculars hung over his shoulder, his dark glasses apparently clamped on by his ebony hair, never missing an emphatic courtesy to the men and women of Wiltshire. The stick he picked up in Uganda, passing through; observe the built-in ferrule. Rather lovely this stroll, the view untrammelled by buildings, an astonishing perspective in these overcrowded islands. The burial mounds, clear to see. Not many people today at the Henge. Good.

People had been wrong to tell me 10 years ago that he was prickly, he said. He hadn't been, then. But today yes, oh certainly, more prickly. Even when he was doing nothing, he liked to know in advance exactly what the day was to be, and it flustered him when it wasn't. And when he wrote a book the process went on round the clock, bearing with it the dreams and night-

tact-builder with the new found wider audience. Art knows no networking committees.

The other change appears to be more cash, broadening the range. Next week Humphrey Burton reports on that well known masterpiece of oriental culture, the Great Persian Jamboree. And this weekend we were given the Charlie Squires view of Japan. Whether Hirohito would recognise it is problematical but it does show the breadth of the "Aquarius" approach very well. Burton may go for the inner thoughts of Mary McCarthy, but Squires sees his points in the Ready-made Kimono signs in the shop windows. And when Russell Harty, reporting the trip, says that fish is the staple diet and mainly is eaten raw, the culture shock shows through.

Against that one has to say that questions like that or the pollution of the rivers were raised but tantalisingly not filled out. Still, they recognised the problem, calling the film simply "Images of Japan" and offering it for what it was, a very high class, very entertaining travelogue, and accordingly packing in a huge range of exhibits from Zen discipline to an ersatz Disneyland. And since the most frivolous item—the Ziegfeld Follies chorus at a holiday camp strutting that star-spangled banner and singing "Gawdy, Gawdy, Alleluia"—was the most politically ironic, it is not easy to say that any of it was less than relevant.

SITUATION

Caroline Tisdall

Video films

LAST CHANCE to see the selection of films as art work shown each afternoon at Situation, and it's marvellous to have an outlet at last for the increasing number of artists tackling the medium. The point is not that all the films should be completely successful, but that artists should be given a chance to explore the possibilities.

One that nearly came off was Barry Flanagan's 38-minute view from a plane window. Concentration on the hypnotic effect of a shape, the wing, becoming increasingly ingrained on eye and mind as it passed through different light, was shattered by roving shots and unnecessary detail which looked like compromise. Hamish Fulton's extraordinarily beautiful slides of Scottish wilds, accompanied by the wail of a pibroch and occasionally accentuated by a light source placed by the artist, reinforce the impression given by his last show of a major poetic talent, while Bruce McLean took the opportunity of indulging in a hilarious spoof of avant-garde pretension.

Situation: Horse Shoe Yard, Brook Street, W.1.

FESTIVAL HALL

Edward Greenfield

RPO/Ivan Davis

ONLY A PIANIST as venerable as Artur Schnabel seems these days to have the stamina to play a programme of concertos in triptych. At well under half Rubinstein's age, the American pianist, Ivan Davis was doing exceptionally well yesterday in coping with two

mares which were pertinent. For book, read articles, read reviews, all equally serious in their expression of his obsessions.

He liked to know the year in advance and 1971, carefully planned to bring in £2,500 from intensive journalism up to June, to fund his next travels through South America, had been calamitous. Bronchitis, which he had associated with the common cold, was an uncommonly severe disruption. He had reported the Indian elections, and dropped in on Mauritius to observe on the way home. Then the writing had gone forward only half an hour a day. But with so many books in print, his royalties would cushion such martyrdom? They amounted, he said, to £400 a year, with occasional goodies in the form of translations.

The journalistic assignments, which he calls missions, often bring him to a state of near panic. He can write at first sight, believe there is anything to write about and once sat, while his expenses ran out, for most of a fortnight staring at six sheds in Cannery Row, wondering what kind of a follow-up he could make of them. Guilt about the commission is bad enough, but the severest threat to his commitment to reportage is part of an "emblematic" development of his view of the neo-colonial world.

Clinging to the area railings of this collapsing framework are the characters who carry V. S. Naipaul's obsessions through his new book, "In a Free State" (Andre Deutsch, £1.75). The short novel, which gives the whole sequence of emblematically associated reportages, short fictions and personal journals its title, concerns the drive of an English civil servant and the wife of a friend through a small African State at the climax of its political dissolution, homing on a "compound" of security. But its real motion is generated by a tightly planned semi-theatrical dialogue which, said Naipaul, he devised after intensive pleasure in the concentrated scenes of Ibsen.

"The whole thing was conceived as a big novel containing all the elements of American involvement with weaker communities, and the way that individuals from them are trapped by bigger powers. The book is properly about power and powerlessness. But then something I find harder and harder to do is the artificial side of making up big narratives—even while, as one becomes older, one is more and more fictitious—and I decided to let the book fall into its component parts. I shouldn't wish the African story to be published independently of the other parts."

concertos: the two Liszt works in which he was accompanied by the Royal Philharmonic under Edward Downes. Here is a pianist who—rather like Rubinstein—cannot help adding his own sparkle to whatever he plays. If generally the warhorse display in the Liszt concertos leads to some very solemn results from our young Lisztians it is the opposite with Ivan Davis.

Even the A major concerto No. 2 had its moments even whole passages of wit in this performance and that is certainly an achievement when the musical material is spread so thin. How wise of Mr Davis too to give this much duller work in the first half and leave the sparkling E flat triangle and all to the second half. There Mr Davis's scherzando flair had one smiling even laughing with pleasure naughtily sending up the great heroics but with a keenness of imagination that the virtuoso composer himself would have appreciated.

What came out from both concerto performances was the way that Davis challenged the principal soloists in the RPO to use imaginative phrasing in response. After all in much of No. 2 the piano does the accompanying and not just for the great cello solo (most excellent) but for the whole orchestra to the credit of Edward Downes that his control combined sympathy discretion and discipline in the right proportions to allow such individual collaborations and responses.

It was even more to his credit that he managed to conduct a concert at all within hours of completing his second "Ring" cycle at Covent Garden. What Wagner would have said I cannot imagine to find his dedicated conductor going off and directing Brahms of all composers but Downes did it impeccably. Interesting to find though that where in Wagner Downes was faster times than almost any other, his account of the St Anthony Variations was unusually expansive in its tempi underlining the darkness of the orchestration in a performance which provided a nicely contrasted sombre opening to later Lisztian festivities.

COCKPIT

Ronald Atkins

Jazz co-op

A MURKY INTERIOR: dim spotlights searching out the centre of the Cockpit Theatre as musicians came and went. Saturday's part of the three-day festival run by the Musicians Cooperative was the free-for-all, with over two hours of continuous improvisation from various permutations of six members.

The Cooperative includes some remarkable people. Evan Parker elicits tight, staccato growls from both his saxophones with an awesome technical mastery. The same kind of control is shown by Derek Bailey, who exploits the dry, pinched sound of his guitar in a myriad of pulsating rhythmic clusters. I often feel, though, that even the most gifted of them operate in a vacuum, and that without some sort of formal restriction they just go on repeating their choicest phrases until they start to bore. You realise this especially when, as happened here, the musicians are taken out of a regular context and indulge themselves in a form of jam session.

Bailey, Parker, and bassist Johnny Dyani are highly disciplined musicians even when, as Parker does, they blow into what appear to be bicycle pumps. The same cannot be said of Paul Lytton, and it was unfortunate that his wayward percussive effects dominated the evening. Just as Wordsworth found significance in the meaneast flower, so there is no item of domestic

Ruanda in flux, and a brief stay in a half-built embassy in its run-down capital, gave him his location, but he wrote the first words passing through Cannery Row had come good at the eleventh hour. He can point you the two passages, like practice runs, in the heart of the narrative, which told him he had a book. Then it was all in his head at once, all the characters being himself, and the dreadful murky struggle was on to sort out what he had sorted in from so many sources.

All the characters are himself. Writers say that, and it often has the cheerless rustle of the overflowing wastepaper basket. Naipaul seemingly disintegrates his personality with frightening abandon. He had dreamed by the abyss for his protagonist. There is a dream of dizziness in the book, containing the image of an exploding head, one of the warnings of an impending breakdown. One dream he did not use, because it was too mysterious. He traced its elements later in the finished book.

"It was seethingly after Bobby has been beaten up and faints, and the dream was this—he's on a bed, and of course the bed would be mine where I was sleeping. He's quite naked and one of his legs is yanked up with hospital apparatus, all rather ridiculous because he's not in spints. The woman has her back to him, sitting on a plain wooden chair such as I had by my bed. She's comforting him because he's in pain and vulnerable because he's sexually exposed. She says 'It's only the wind' and though he knows it's not the wind, he is comforted because she is saying it to comfort him. Too literary to use, and perhaps most significant to people who have read the book, but it gives you an idea of the empathy, how one is totally involved."

I suggested to Naipaul, in pursuit of my obsessive interest in how a writer keeps his balance on a tripod with legs in the Caribbean, India and England, that he must have suffered from the conflict expressed by T. E. Lawrence: "Sometimes these two selves would converse in the void and then madness was near, as it would be near anyone who saw at once through the veils of two customs, two educations, two ways of life."

He said that it had never formulated itself so consciously, but that yes, when he first came to England he had broken down, mildly, with a great sense of being adrift with no anchor, and the added terror that young people have of all that lies ahead. Son of a brilliant journalist, he had been wonderfully

fattered in his final year in Trinidad. He had discovered the response of people to his skill with words, though he wrote only a couple of articles. He had had a very simple vision of leaving the New World which was imperfect, spiritually poor, poor from the point of view of making, poor in history poor in artefacts and he would just go to the Old World and flower. He hadn't realised that when you're born in the New World you carry it with you forever.

The Caribbean was all he had to write about when he started and it was a great distress to him to have exhausted it so quickly and not seem to have replaced it with anything else. Then he perceived that this life itself this struggle, this problem, had become his subject. There was his space, not in the Caribbean, England, India nor yet the Republic of Letters. When I asked if he could not graft on to any main body, he said wryly, turning down the corners of his mouth, that it was rather that the main bodies reject the graft.

But England had made him welcome treated him warmly? Oh no, he groaned, grimacing, I shouldn't say that London was his commercial centre, a city in which he could not bear more than a few hours at a stretch, and this place was fabulous in satisfying all his simple wants, but it was policy now to move on, he knew he would damage himself if he accepted the idea of staying.

He had had such luck, luck in his covering he could make jokes, luck in writing his first book at 22, luck in finding himself with "A House for Mister Biswas" in his head, luck in finding his way to non-fiction through Eric Williams's invitation to write "The Middle Passage," and with luck he might have three more books left in him, taking him on another decade or thereabouts. Thereafter, something more than luck would be needed if he were not to pass through that fear of destitution which he thought he had shaken off for good when he was 26.

Just now he does not know where the next book will come from but he will shortly graft his way through a reportage in South America, sick and complaining in the rough hotels, eating fish through the meat-producing countries as a remnant of his Hindu background, brooding on the inequities of the colonial life and possibly even greater inequities attendant on its departure. Could I in the whole of recorded history think of anything more savage than the behaviour of the Moslems in Bengal? It gave a further twist to the obsessional screw.

ironmongery or scrap metal that Lytton finds unworthy of a place in his monstrous percussion kit. Most of these did grab bits of the action during his ninety minutes of banging and scraping but, though I admit that I could not take my eyes from him, his antics, a less profligate display would have better served the music. The Arts Council, who subsidised the festival, should have appropriated part of his gear for their own culinary activities.

FORTUNE THEATRE

Michael Billington

Durbridge play

THE CONVENTIONAL STAGE who dunnit is about as exciting as a vicarage parlour game. But the great virtue of this thriller by Francis Durbridge, "Suddenly At Home," is that almost from the start we know who is going to murder whom—the excitement as in "Dial M for Murder" lies in watching the net slowly closing in on the smug, smooth protagonist.

As in the best of his radio and television work, Durbridge sets the skulduggery in the Scotch-and-soda bent: thus a machine-tool salesman (on £8,000 a year) decides to bump off his bitchy, near-millionaire wife and deposit the body on the doorstep of her ex-lover. What is fascinating is noticing how Durbridge decks out the traditional format with fashionable contemporary trimmings: thus the ex-lover makes money from writing pornographic novels, and the killer's mistress is a wife-facemaker who junks. Even if this puts a strain on one's credulity (what self-respecting murderer would have a dope fiend for a side-kick?) it still gives a feeling of smart Seventies modernity to a classic Forties plot.

If one can fault Durbridge at all, it is only on points of detail. He makes the murder itself seem ridiculously easy (in this respect he could learn a lot from both Shakespeare and Hitchcock) and he places so much reliance on door bells and telephones that a minor electrician's fault could short circuit the whole evening. Otherwise he skilfully combines dialogue that boomerangs on its speakers with just enough characterisation to keep the plot boiling; and he's aided by a production from Basil Coleman that makes the appropriate glossy magazine smartness. There are also more than serviceable performances from Gerald Harper as the crisply laundered killer, Veronica Strong as the girl with the golden arm, and Penelope Keith as the kind of wife any red-blooded husband would naturally want to despatch.

QEH

Robin Denselow

Memphis Slim

PETER CHATMAN, better known as Memphis Slim, after his birthplace, is still a travelling missionary of the blues. Originally the accompanying pianist to Big Bill Broonzy, he struck off on his own in the fifties, with Broonzy's encouragement. As black taste in the States changed, he began touring Europe to find new audiences. He eventually settled in France, where he still lives, and (along with fellow pianist Champion Jack Dupree, a resident in Britain) became a major in-

fluence on the emergent R and B movement of the sixties over here—particularly on bands like The Animals.

Now 56, he is still an impressive performer, capable of filling the QEH twice at the weekend with a remarkably varied audience. His one-man presentation "Story of the Blues" normally includes a good number of stories and reminiscences, but this time he concentrated entirely on playing some of his records and some of his friends that I recorded and some of his friends recorded. His left-hand thudded out an insistent beat—obviously astonishing many younger rock fans that his blues should be so near to contemporary R and B—leaving his right to add the embroidery, dazzling as ever. A roll of "I'm Lost Without You" and use of audience participation on "Baby, Please Come Home" established that he's not just a great bar-house pianist (maybe the last in his class) but still a fine entertainer too. His brand of blues may be refined and slickly presented, but in years of playing these songs they've lost none of their vitality. He can still change mood in a couple of bars from a slow bad-luck story to a joyous, rollicking stomp, and take the audience with him every time.

NOTTINGHAM PLAYHOUSE

Stuart Burge answers
Gareth Lloyd Evans

Sir—I am glad that your critic, Gareth Lloyd-Evans, has at last broken sanctuary. He has disguised his notice of our "Richard III" (which he graced with his presence for only half an hour) in the form of a letter to me, so that I feel entirely justified in replying. Many a time I have had my pen poised, ready to beg the Editor of the Guardian to depute a less prejudiced critic to attend our productions, and have then relented, deciding that what looked like cheap jibes and personal resentment that the Nottingham theatre had survived at all in my hands, was really ill judgment and lack of maturity in theatrical matters. My own first production here of "King John" was an attempt to cut through the dead weight of historical realism that has so impeded the understanding of the play in recent years. It was successful and well liked except by GLE, who presumably prefers his Shakespeare done as it was done in "olden times."

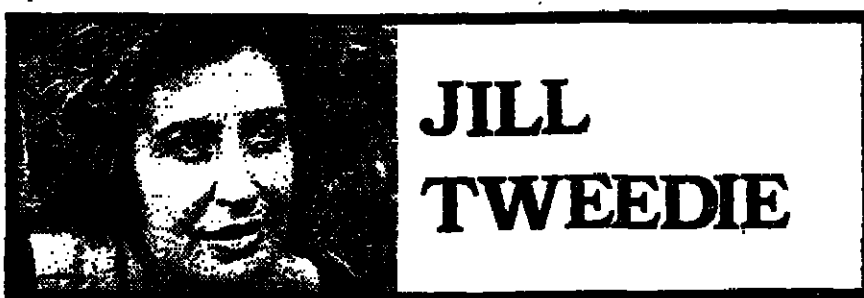
I remember those productions (I was in some of them) and it has been our policy here to do each classic for today, attempting to clear away the cobwebs of "tradition," which have nothing to do with the original intention and, on the whole, very faithful versions are presented, with especial attention to the rhythm and the value of the language.

Peter McEnery's production has a very bold concept, and had your critic bothered to stay he would have been aware, much more than usual, of the error and tragic impact of the piece. It is not a "historical" play and therefore not presented in "historical" costume. Is there any reason that the characters should not be dressed in a style familiar to us all through the punch and Judy show or the Commedia? It certainly makes the story a great deal clearer.

Sir, give us a critic who likes being in the theatre in this day and age, and not one who seems to prefer the classics, dusty with traditional comment, safely embalmed on the library shelf.

Stuart Burge,
(Director),
Nottingham Playhouse.

Why is Auntie run by uncles?



JILL
TWEEDIE

ILLUSTRATION BY TLEND



HEAVEN KNOWS why women aren't all *severe-looking* warmongers, since it is only during wars that they surge forward into positions of responsibility everywhere from the factory floor to the BBC. When Johnny comes marching home again, of course, he puts the boot in PDQ and the ladies find themselves back at the kitchen sink. Johnny then adds insult to injury by spinning their daughters all manner of tales about their intrinsic inability for anything other than the kitchen sink (unless, of course, there is another war).

Though the BBC got off to a flying start with women employees—equal pay, no ban on married women—things predictably sagged soon enough, and ever since there have been waves of complaints from women about their poor representation in broadcasting and television: the figures fluctuate slightly from year to year, but women in what might loosely be called creative positions remain a minute percentage of the whole.

Women do, of course, suffer similar problems in most jobs, but working in television is not just another job. It is a part of the very fabric of our lives; more people watch it than garden or knit or play football or even play with their children, and endless anxious probing into its influence on our sex lives, our criminal tendencies, our voting habits and our children's characters testify to its importance. For change, so the BBC and its employees may reasonably be said to be rather more a formative part of our lives than, say, the Stock Exchange or the rag trade. It is the world in microcosm, the mirror in which we see ourselves. Or, rather, me, in which a chosen half of us see ourselves.

Because on the flickering screens of a million million television sets we see, in fact, not the world but a world and that world—through everything from comedy series and plays to documentaries and news bulletins—is very nearly one hundred per cent masculine.

On the news I see riots in Belfast, Vietnam, accidents on the M1, in documentaries I see men quarrelling their way to the source of the Nile, or joining the Foreign Legion, or mucking up all the waters of the world. I watch series about policemen walking the beat and about bycoons walking the corridors of power; I watch men wrestling or boxing or driving or kicking some ball or other, and I watch old films about men in buckskins killing men in feathers or men fighting the Second World War, the First World War, the Boer War, the Crimean War (and so on back into the aggressive mists of time), and I watch new films about men fighting the future wars on Mars, on the Moon, on yet to be discovered planets.

As one television critic pointed out recently even in TV fiction "from 'The Six Wives of Henry VIII' through 'Sense and Sensibility' and 'The Last of the Mohicans' through 'High Chaparral' and 'Family at War' right up to 'Mr Digby Darling', 'On the Buses', 'Paul Temple' and 'Man at the Top', we see the same pattern of female helplessness and ineptitude, imposed by men with infeasible arrogance." And I end with the Epilogue: a man talking about A Man. Violence, death, power, politics, subjugation: this is the stuff

of television and the meat of men... can Margaret Lockwood, playing a bar-terer in a new series, redress this balance?

Unsurprisingly, most women viewers are so completely brainwashed by this flood of masculinity from afternoon to midnight that many no longer realise how alien is this world, how little it has to do with them. And then all of a sudden a woman appears before them on that screen, as interviewer or newsreader or commentator. A bolt is felt, the viewer quivers, the subconscious flares. Man, or woman, they take up their pens and write. Dear Sir, I object to that lady who had on last night, I do not like her nasty, curly hair. I do not like her namby-pamby voice. She does not like her wispy-washy face. I do not not convince. Get rid of her. Yours sincerely. And only too often, Authority does exactly that.

What's more, Authority is no more aware of his underlying motives than the viewer. Complaints merely strengthen his own original unease about women on television, yet he can (and will) deluge you with reasons for that unease that sound, superficially at least, all too logical and deeply familiar. Women get married, women get pregnant, they don't want to work unusual hours, they have no ambition, their voices are wrong and—nosediving into a vicious circle—the viewers don't like them.

But the overwhelming motive for both the professional and the viewing unease is simple. Women do strike a jarring note on television because the way they are presented in television mirrors is not theirs. A male newsreader, commenting on massacre, mayhem and slaughter, has through his masculinity an apparent and, quite often, actual experience of that slaughter. He reveals with that vaunted "presence" and "authoritativeness" his own inbred familiarity with the disasters he is listing. A woman newsreader, on the other hand, is not only incongruous but actually disturbing—all her "presence" does is remind everyone, on however subconscious a level, of the true horror of what she strains to render in a detached and everyday voice. Under those conditions, how can we relax in our armchairs to enjoy our usual quota of mutilations? Unfair. Get rid of her.

There are, of course, a myriad more trivial reasons for women's startling lack of success on this medium. Society being structured the way it is, boys and children are brought up by women and this, ironically enough, affects all women when they come to choose a career. By the time most men reach adulthood they identify women inevitably with the home and, worse, with the many frustrations of growing up. Of one VIP male in the BBC a woman commented "he was dominated by his mother, he is dominated by his wife. Now he won't have any women near him in case they dominate him at work." Lorna Pegram, long-time director at the BBC, thinks there is something about women's voices, particularly when complaining, that reminds all men of their mothers and nannies, that instantly invokes for them the whole "wipe your feet, be a good boy, look how you've upset Mummy" syndrome.

"Not surprisingly, many of them have all the time, at the backs of their

minds, that fear that you're going to burst into tears and it makes them nervous." There is nothing particularly horrendous about bursting into tears—it is as easy (or difficult) to handle as male drunkenness, aggression, arrogance or obstinacy—but since tears were often the only weapon femininity had to cope with the boy child they continue to trigger off in the boy/man atavistic feelings that upset his equilibrium in a way no male weapons can.

this woman, sitting at his desk, the dignity of being an individual to be judged in isolation from her domestic affairs.

Impelled by this male solidarity he feels it his duty to ask her the sort of prying questions about her private affairs that would outrage him if applied to him, as happens with some American firms. One BBC girl, returning from having a baby, was quizzed for an hour about the competence or otherwise of her nanny—a situation impossible to envisage if the rules were reversed. It is as if male employees suspect that unless they uphold this masculine prerogative, some other wicked employer will whisk his own wife away from her home and leave him with cold cuts in the fridge and delinquent children. United on this front, they stand. Divided (by some cad who wants only the most able candidate for the job and doesn't give a damn about home life) they fall. Thank you, Miss Smith. Don't call us.

Thus women in television, front or back stage, are caught in the same web as black actors. Can't use them because we haven't used them, therefore aren't good enough. And hand in hand with this goes society's general emphasis on women's looks to make life even more complicated for women aspiring to television work. Lorna Pegram admits herself that when, if even more middle-aged, those for all look pleasant enough there is a definite slant towards a lived-in quality, wrinkles abound and bags under the eyes are obviously not *de trop*. Why, then, do we see no women of anything approaching the same age or appearance? Why has there never even been an experiment to see whether viewers would react more kindly to a woman of the same age group and appearance as the men? No one who has ever seen Mrs Golda Meir, Barbara Castle, Mary Whitehouse, Shirley Williams, Lady Summerskill on the screen, can possibly complain that they lack authority, but in television itself there is no woman even touching this age group and so no woman with character in her face. Television policy seems to be: choose her for age and looks and then her for her age and looks. Heads they win, tails we lose.

Thus do women on the screen bite the well-earned dust. But what about behind the scenes? Here, too, the dearth of women is repeated—no woman in any really commanding position—but this has rather more to do with the structure and nature of television today. It is, to begin with, an intensely competitive world, and the man shaping by television with all the restrictions of "balance" and "detachment" involved, easily becomes more plastic than his equivalent in industry or in other media. His individuality is, in fact, a liability. He is a man who is not only the personal home but other women in other men's homes. Interviewing a competent woman for a job, a man sees her (as he would never see a man) in terms of another man's wife, the mother of another man's children. If his own wife is safely tucked into her suburban cell, if his own children do not infringe upon his consciousness because *mummy takes good care* they don't, then he finds it difficult to grant

by definition, suspect: his conformity is rewarded, his talent for teamwork is cherished, whether that teamwork is used for his personal advancement or as a part of his creative process. Until writing or painting, making a film is not a solitary task, and a whole range of ingredients stand between the original idea and the finished product. For a director, to get what he wants onto film he must be capable of engendering a "team spirit" suspect thing called "team spirit" because filming is a group enterprise. And this, particularly at the BBC, is only the beginning of that curious interpersonal network necessary to handle in order to do what one wants to do. No man is an island but plenty of women are, and therefore, by their very natures, are disqualifying from the clubby atmosphere of bonhomie, old-school ties and general aura of prep school masculinity so prevalent in television. To do your thing you must join that club, and learn the language.

Nor, sadly enough, is a changing society more likely to help women enter this alien field. Very slowly things are changing—there is an increasing interest in the elements that make up the "feminine principle" rather than the old-fashioned masculine principles and it would seem to present women the chance to storm the gates. But so far, there is no sign of this particular change. Bill Morton, co-producer with Desmond Wilcox of "Man Alive," points out the feminine principle at work on this usually excellent programme, with its concern for people and the emotions and details of their lives. "I would seem an excellent slot for women but is this likely?" Can we expect Mr Wilcox to be replaced by a lady? Probably not because, after all, there's nothing to stop men developing their feminine sides, is there? "The solution I gather, is in giving more place to women but in hiring a rather different kind of man."

Faced with this situation—the alien world presented by television and the alien world behind the screen—I begin to doubt the case for demanding more women in the media. If I am in it is to "learn the language," to "fit into the structure," then I cannot but feel that women in television are simply Uncle Toms of a particularly virtuous variety. Perhaps, instead of writing letters to the papers and signing letters of protest demanding "more women in television," we should bide our time and wait for the new channel.

Brian Winston, writing on alternative TV in "Ink" this week says: "What we call 'professionalism' is nothing more than one style. There are other styles. It is this narrow elitist concept of 'professionalism' that successfully helped empty the cinemas and that is now contributing to making TV an irrelevance to a whole new generation." Both Stuart Hood and John Freeman, in Friday's Guardian, argue that television has become static and press the need for a new channel. When and if it comes, perhaps it will be concerned with a kind of style in which principles will not seem so incongruous. But the heart sinks to hear John Freeman say, when asked what he thinks could be done now to improve the channel we have, "perhaps my genuine dominant impression is pleasure in finding how such a varied group of people as Lew Grade, Howard Goorney, Peter Buxton, David Harlech, take who you like, really are concerned to try to produce good television. They all have different views." But, since they are all men, not different enough.

4-10-71

VAROOSHKA!

102
JIM ROBERT

THROUGH THE NIGHT STALKS THE TERROR OF ALL SPIES AND TRAITORS—THEY CALL HIM—THE PHANTOM FAKIR OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE

I'M NOT SURPRISED!

105 RUSSIAN ESPIONAGE AGENTS, PD

I OWE MY SUCCESS TO THIS IMPENETRABLE DISGUISE!

THE PHANTOM FAKIR—KNOWN TO HIS FRIENDS AS SIR 'ALI' DOUGLAS-HOME—PULLS OFF THE COUP OF HIS CAREER—

NOTTINGHAM PLAYHOUSE

Stuart Surge and Gary Lloyd Evans

I WOULD'VE CAUGHT MORE! BUT THEY WERE OUT AT LUNCH!

ALAS! THEIR TOP SPY ESCAPED!

—WHO IS ATTEMPTING TO STEAL THE PLANS OF OUR SECRET WEAPON THAT CREATES—

HEH! HEH!

A MILLION UNEMPLOYED?

—WITH THE PLANS OF THIS SECRET WEAPON WE COULD DESTROY CAPITALISM—AT A STROKE!!

BUT FIRST COMRADES! —WE WAIT UNTIL THEY'VE FINISHED THEIR TESTS OF THIS MACHINE! —ON SCHUCKLE'S THEIR OWN PEOPLE!

UNEMPL LATEST 929,00

THEN! —OUR TOP SPY WHO IS ALREADY HIDDEN IN NUMBER TEN—STRIKES!

SPYLTUS SABOTAGUS

THE ULTIMATE ESPIONAGE 'BUG'

DRY ROT??

WHERE?

HEH! HEH!

CAN THE PHANTOM FAKIR FOIL THIS DASTARDLY PLOT? —SEE NEXT MONDAY!

TODAY, AND NOT BEFORE time either the firework safety campaigns are, as they say, getting off the ground. RoSPA is starting its annual series of posters (see picture), the Firework Code is being distributed to schools, and shops and the Home Office is putting over the message that last year's November 5 celebrations caused the fewest injuries in the history of the firework—only 1,164 altogether, including 680 victims under 13 years of age.

In all fairness, last year was something of an achievement since casualties were well down on the previous year, while fireworks sales were well up. On the other hand we did have the dustmen's strike which brought with it an increased fire risk, and built up parental fears and watchfulness to an all-time high. There were, indeed, lobbies demanding the abolition of fireworks night altogether. In addition, the BBC re-ran its gruelling *Man Alive* film, "Remember, Remember" which must have alerted thousands of adults to the sickening horror of burned children. So far this year, the BBC doesn't have any plans, though right up to the last moment some may occur which makes it topical," said a spokesman.

In the past two or three weeks housing estates and open spaces have been if not ablaze, at least sparkling with premature fireworks, yet most of the interested parties are still saying that it is too early to step up the cautionary tales.

The fact is that this year the fireworks manufacturers are making more of the little explosives: "We've been fairly guarded about it," said a spokesman for Astra Fireworks. "But it's true to say that we have stepped up production with most of the other companies. There's been more movement in boxed fireworks which means that it's the mums and dads who are buying them rather than the kids buying them singly."

What you've got to remember is that most of the accidents are very very minor. Remember, remember, "in the old days if you got burned

CHECKOUT

edited by Elisabeth Dunn

you went home, put a bit of iodine on it and that was that. Now it's an accident."

THERE IS ON THE shelves of certain chemist's shops, a product called Spray-Away, a hair removing cream marketed by a company which went into liquidation some fifteen months ago.

At that time there was a certain amount of ill-feeling between the marketing company, Total Beauty Ltd, and the manufacturing chemists, Robinson Brothers Ltd, during which alterations were made to the formula for Spray-Away. Miss K. R. Webster, a State Registered Nurse, director of Total Beauty and patentee of Spray-Away then decided that the new formula was a dangerous product likely to cause caustic burns. Boots withdrew supplies of the aerosol from all its branches.

Last week, Checkout heard about a lady who had recently bought Spray-Away and it had removed her unwanted hair very effectively; also some skin and some paint from the bathroom door. Please note that Spray-Away is still available even if it shouldn't be.

THE BLOCK ON A single woman wanting a mortgage is happily becoming (slowly) a thing of the past (even in the past six months some local authorities have relaxed their ruling that a lady could only get a 100 per cent mortgage if she was supporting elderly relatives) but, naturally, other problems have appeared to replace it.

A Checkout reporter found a house in Brighton which seemed ideal for a single lady in that it was already converted into two self-contained flats. She reckoned that she could live in one half of the house and sell the leasehold of the other half thus providing herself with a substantial proportion of the mortgage repayment.

other fat then?" So, as a general rule (and on egalitarian principles maybe) don't bother with the building societies for this kind of purchase.

Go, rather, to a mortgage specialist or to your friendly neighbourhood bank manager, who is happily throwing his money around at the moment. The National Westminster says that while, of course, every case is judged on its merits, the one in question "does sound reasonably attractive." The only trouble is that bank managers are booked up for weeks.

THE CONSUMERS' UNION (of which more later in the week, and not to be confused with the Consumers' Association) is conducting a study on school uniforms with a view to standardising basic items of clothing. What the Union wants to see eventually is, perhaps, four standard colours for skirts, trousers, etc, etc, on sale in chain stores rather than in one specified shop. Individual school characteristics—badges, caps, ties and so on—would be added after the initial purchase. Any views on the subject welcomed. Please write to the Consumers' Union, Wallington, Surrey.

INSURANCE RISKS SEEM to be taking on a curious geographical and social significance. Jewellery shops, for example, are thought to be a safer in the North than they are in the aversive South, and last week threw up another obscure geographical risk. If you take out one of the range of Coverplan insurances from Sun Alliance, you have to pay an appreciably higher premium if you live in London, which is reasonably understandable. But if you have an NW address (it says on the prospectus) you have to pay even more. Sun Alliance says they get a lot of robberies round there. So much for Hampted Left-wing equal distribution of wealth philosophies.

THE REASON WHY NOTE: "How Britain's executives are poor men of Europe" headline in yesterday's "Sunday Times Business News. There then follows a survey of management's salaries and work conditions in this country compared with its counterparts in the Common Market and EFTA. But maybe the most revealing bit of the survey comes right at the end: "Copies of the report 'Survey of Remuneration Policies in Europe' are obtainable, price £100 from A.T.C. Salary Research Unit, Knightsbridge House, 197, Knightsbridge, London SW 7."



Europe can be changed

On the Common Market, is anyone still listening? The great debate has left large numbers of people baffled and bemused. Economists continue to give contradictory estimates of the costs and benefits of entry; and on the political side you can believe, according to taste, that the united Europe will be a great progressive and democratic enterprise, or a conservative near-dictatorship, or a bureaucratic shambles. Among the politically active in this country, the division along party lines is hardening—Labour supporters against entry on the Tory terms, Conservatives in favour, and Liberals also in favour but with a lot of "don't knows." The Labour Party conference, in its debate today, will have a hard time finding anything fresh to say. Yet the debate is vital: for the decision to enter or stay out will change the course of British history.

The opportunity to join, if rejected now, will not soon return. It is a delusion to suppose that the Tory terms can be turned down and others negotiated instead. If Britain says "No" now—when all the Six want us in and have agreed the terms—the disappointment and exhaustion will leave wounds that prevent any new negotiations this side of 1980. Another mistaken belief, evident at Labour's special conference in July, is that the Europe we join will be the kind of Europe that exists today. The faults of bureaucracy, rigidity, and indecision that have marked much recent history in the Six are well enough recognised. The Six themselves look to British entry—and to the coming of Ireland, Denmark, and Norway—to help them reform themselves. They know that the Community is bound to change with the coming of new members. Britain's hope is, or ought to be, that we can share in devising and deciding on the changes.

Some of the doubters could be converted to the pro-Market side if this were seen to be true. The effective answer to many of the points sure to be raised in today's debate at Brighton is that renegotiation is what will happen anyway once Britain has joined. The Treaty of Rome is not going to shackle us to existing regulations. The common agricultural policy is in a shaky condition anyway, with its difficulties aggravated by the crisis over currency exchange rates. The whole question of regional policy and regional incentives to industry is in the course of change. The fishing regulations, a particular irritant to significant constituencies here, look like being rewritten. The future arrangements with the Caribbean countries

and with New Zealand—beyond the agreed transitional periods—have still to be discussed and decided. And all the great issues of political institutions and common external policies are wide open. In the sixties, General de Gaulle forced the Common Market to be a "Europe des patries." That was not what the originators of the Rome Treaty had intended. It aggravated the constipation in Brussels and the stultifying of a common political will. But just as French policy for many years forced the Community to develop in the wrong direction, so British policy in the future can help to turn it to a more constructive course. That is what most of the European governments now want.

Many Europeans will find it difficult to recognise themselves in the portraits painted by critics here. In one of the most powerful speeches at Labour's July conference, it was said that the Rome Treaty enshrined the ethics of capitalism. That is a fear common on the Left. So is the suspicion that the European Community, if Britain enters under a Tory Government, can too easily become an instrument of the cold war. Yet Socialists in the existing Six commend its economic benefits: the major Socialist parties in all six countries believe that their people are better off because of having joined. Every member country operates a mixed economy—part free enterprise, and part State-managed. None, however, would accept that the Rome Treaty favours unrestrained capitalism.

Nor is there any essential reason for an enlarged Europe to turn into a cold war substitute for NATO. Franco-Soviet and German-Soviet relations are on the whole rather better today than British-Soviet relations. Mr Brezhnev has been talking constructively with Herr Brandt and is about to talk to President Pompidou.

At this stage nobody can be sure what the new Western Europe will become. Its own inner contradictions and conflicts could prevent healthy development. More probably, however, it will grow both in prosperity and in political cohesion—and Britain within Europe will be better off and better able to work for peace than if we stayed outside. If Labour remains suspicious and antagonistic over British entry, our voice within Europe will be weakened. And if Labour's attitude seems to derive chiefly from political resentments—from being out of office—its own reputation in this country will be injured. The Labour Party has a strong tradition of internationalism; it is that tradition which ought to be remembered today.

The 105 redundant agents

Yesterday's exodus from Tilbury is not the end of the great Russian spy affair. The Soviet authorities can still retaliate when they wish to. British citizens in Russia, businessmen as well as diplomats, still risk expulsion or trial or worse. The British Government felt obliged to act when it did. With the benefit of ten days' hindsight, one may judge that it still seems to have had good grounds for its decision to reduce the number of Soviet agents in Britain. Not everything it said on or off the record was necessarily correct, but all the fuss over Mr Oleg Lyalin's love life does not change the basis of the decision.

The balance of advantage in this odd matter is a complicated equation. The only identified principal is Mr Lyalin who turns out to be less portentous than he was supposed to be a few days ago. He is not so much a KGB General, more a fun-loving clerk. But then he was not part of the case as originally stated by the Government. Beyond Mr Lyalin, there are no clearly identified crimes. There are only 105 alleged abusers of British hospitality. The British Government has refused to be specific, perhaps for the good reason that specific charges would entail putting specified people on trial. One hundred and five spy trials would have affected Anglo-Soviet relations disastrously and unnecessarily.

The Government's case for reducing the number of Soviet Government employees or agents in Britain appears to be sound and well

documented. The number of KGB men stationed in Britain and ostensibly concerned with trade seems to have increased by 250 per cent in the last 20 years, whereas trade itself has increased by much less. Until yesterday's exodus Britain was host to a greater number of persons believed to be KGB agents than was any other Western country. In the last ten years nearly 70 have been sent home at the British Government's request or have been refused entry because of their records.

Most of their interests have been commercial but they also have sought military intelligence. In a world in which the nuclear deterrent helps to keep the peace there is something to be said for each side having accurate knowledge of the other side's potential. But this does not mean that any country could or should allow a potential enemy to know tactical details. In this situation it is helpful for the Russians to know the potential strength of Britain's nuclear strike capability, because this knowledge can prevent accidental war. It is dangerous, not only for Britain but for the maintenance of the deterrent system itself, for the Russians to know how the potential will be deployed—where the submarines are or which bombers carry what loads. Having so many agents available makes it easier to try to get at tactical details.

The British Government appears to have a good—though unpublished—case against the 105. Britain will be better off without them. To keep talking sensibly to the Soviet Government is a matter for mutual diplomacy.

New words for old weapons

New recruits into the US army no longer shout "Kill! Kill!" as they thrust their bayonets into straw-filled effigies of Communies and Gooks. What they shout instead is "Yah! Yah!" the reason being, according to an army spokesman, that "We're trying to keep everything modern and in good taste." Now this is a considerable step forward and one to be encouraged if war is to become a fit pastime for those up-to-date interests and delicate sensibilities.

Even so, there is still some way to go. Having got rid of the bloodthirsty cries the next logical move is to dispose of the weapons themselves. After all, it really makes very little difference whether opposing armies shout "Kill! Kill!" or "Yah! Yah!" — or even "Horrid beasts!" or

"Ouch, yaroo, geroff!"—if the net result is that people end up dead. Those who arrange the war fixtures will simply have to learn that verbal insults, no matter how distasteful, are somewhat less painful than physical assaults. In short, it is not what is said that offends so much as what is done.

The world being as it is, one might not be accurate in saying that sticking bayonets into people is an un-modern thing to do, but one could certainly argue that it is in very bad taste. By the same token, firing guns at people, bombing them, spraying them with napalm, and chucking hand grenades at them—trendy occupations though these may be—could equally be described as at least serious breaches of social etiquette if not downright bad manners. What seems to be urgently needed, then, is for an Emily Post to draw up a new code of acceptable warlike conduct in which offering violence to the enemy is so deplorable a solecism as to get a chap drummed out of the regiment.

A COUNTRY DIARY

KENDAL: The Beatrix Potter country, north of the road from Hawkshead to the ferry, is different from any other part of the National Park—a lofty, wooded area overlooking the northern waters of Windermere, largely man-made but clothed in a deceptive natural beauty. Here are new forests, artificial tarns and labelled footpaths—with the TV mast on one of the heights. But roe deer roam the woods, buzzards soar overhead and you might never spot the dams at the deserted pools. Hundreds of years ago the charcoal burners worked in the old woods—long before they planted the new conifers—and later the first tourists discovered the lake views from the wooded heights. Not far from the ancient ferry stands an old ruin where they look down on the water through windows of coloured glass—one of the principle "stations" of Thomas West, the scholarly Jesuit who wrote the first real guide to the Lake District. And a little distance away is an old quarry where, it is said, they finally laid the ghost of the Crier of Claife who used to lure the ferryman to his death. Far below is the long length of Windermere, with the houses and hotels on the far shore crowded right up to the foothills and the lake teeming with craft. Looking out from the lower slopes nearly 200 years ago Father West saw only "scattered houses, sweetly secreted." He would be surprised by the view today but pleased with the cool woods and the quietude on top.

A. HARRY GRIFFIN.

WHEN two reporters knocked on the door of an elegant Washington house late one night this summer, they were surprised to be greeted in person by Supreme Court Chief Justice, Warren Burger, clad in a dressing gown, carrying a long-barrelled revolver.

That the Chief Justice of the United States should come to the door six-shooter in hand, reflects not only the prevalent fear of many who live in cities, but the endurance of this country's most destructive passion.

The American passion for guns of all kinds has hardly been dented by the assassinations of President Kennedy, his brother Robert, and Martin Luther King, the 20,000 Americans who are killed and the 200,000 who are wounded each year in shooting incidents. Violence may not be as American as cherry pie, but guns most certainly are. One in every three American families has at least one weapon in the house. The total number of guns in private hands is now estimated by the FBI to have soared to 90 million, nearly twenty times as many as the total inventory of the US armed forces.

The passion is still not satisfied for the sales of pistols, rifles, and shotguns continue to increase, particularly cheap pistols, the Saturday night specials, the favourite weapons of young muggers, which can be bought for as little as \$5, as easily on the streets as over the counter. In the aftermath of Sirhan Sirhan's murder of Robert Kennedy, Congress was finally cajoled into approving a minor gun control Act which restricted the mail order sale of rifles, and attempted to outlaw the importation of cheap foreign military surplus pistols, which formed the bulk of the Saturday night specials.

But the 1968 Act was so riddled by holes as the result of pressure from the gun lobby that it has been largely ineffective.

This month has seen Congress take up, somewhat wearily and despondently, the possibility of blocking this loophole, but the chances after three days of hearings last week of any new gun control Bill passing, however limited, are regarded as small on Capitol Hill: yet regularly public opinion polls show that 70-80 per cent of Americans want effective gun regulation.

A major share of the blame for the failure of political leadership in this sensitive area must be assigned to President Nixon. His Administration was partly elected on a campaign plank of law and order,

The deadly passion



THE number of guns in private hands in America is estimated at 90 million—a staggering figure not unrelated to the 20,000 shooting deaths there each year. Or to the climate of violence. Here ADAM RAPHAEL reports from Washington on a belated move towards gun control.

but so far from seeking to control the spread of guns, it has given active encouragement to the gun lobby. After a terrible rash of shootings of police, in which more than fifty officers were killed, in the first five months of this year, the White House called an extraordinary meeting of police chiefs to discuss the situation. Gun control was not only ignored, but significantly two of its leading advocates, New York's police chief and the Executive Director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, were not invited to the conference.

The Administration record of indifference can only be explained by the fact that, like Congress, it believes that gun control is the quickest means of political suicide. But there are at long last signs that old attitudes may be changing. As more and more police are being killed—in 1968, firearms accounted for 60 out of 84 police officers killed, in 1969, 83 of the 88 slain officers—the views of police chiefs across the nation are being transformed.

Then the fact that the issue of gun control is being taken up, albeit gingerly by such ambitious democratic hopefuls as Senator Birch Bayh and Mayor John Lindsay of New York, is a further sign that the force of the old gun lobby may be fading. Its strength has traditionally rested on its defence of the constitutional right of every American to bear

arms in his own self-defence, which has attracted to its banner the most conservative forces of the nation; but every killing of a police officer, every armed robbery, every mugging that occurs, reveals how dangerously out of place this concept is in modern America.

If persuasive evidence is needed, take for example the career of Robert Stevens, a 17-year-old kid from the Washington ghetto, whose story was told by the "Washington Post." The ninth of ten children of a labourer, he got his first gun by stealing it from a car glove compartment when he was 15. Soon he was using it nightly for casual muggings and hold-ups in the street. Gradually he moved on to bigger prey—supermarkets, offices, and small shops. The robberies were usually committed with friends, who also had their own guns.

Much like the horse player, he studies the form sheets every morning in the newspaper. Robert says he reads the newspapers daily for crime. "I want to know how much people out there are getting, and who's getting what kind of time," he says. "I want to know how people who do the same thing as me are making out."

Last year, as he and his friends had done on many other occasions, Robert and three companions aged 16 and 17, planned to hold up an insurance office in the north-east of the city. "We decided to hold

up the place a week before," says Robert, "it had the most money. It was a simple thing to get away with. It was a brand new place, never been held up. When you live around here you get information about who's been hit and who hasn't. Or you read it in the papers. We got the guns from friends, a .38 rifle and a .22 pistol. I arranged to get the pistol from a friend. He's about 15 or 16."

"We got everyone together and approached the joint—the coast was clear, we walked in and said this is a hold-up. I was lookout. Another guy had the pistol I got. They told the woman to open the safe and took four bags of money. Then a shot went off I still don't know how. We didn't panic or anything. We put the people in the bathroom and left the lady lying on the floor. She was shot in the back. Then we heard sounds. I looked out of the window and saw the police coming, so we ran to the back. I took the gun from one of the others and tried to shoot off the lock. We heard the police say 'Come out with your hands up.' We went back to the front and saw there was no way to get out, so we decided to give up and laid our guns on the floor. There wasn't that much to it. We were just caught. That's all. I didn't think we would be, but we were."

Held in the receiving home until his trial, Robert was sentenced in Juvenile Court to indefinite probation and sent home. His other companions, all of whom had long juvenile records, were sentenced to indefinite terms at the city's Juvenile Detention facility. "I was told I'd get five to 15 years," says Robert, "but they didn't wave me into US court for trial as an adult. I didn't have no juvenile record, so the judge let me off." Asked whether he would stop holding up now: "I couldn't tell you right now," Robert says, "maybe if I had a job I really liked. I want to go to the barber school, but I know there's not that kind of money in barbering."

Two of his friends, he says, have been shot in robberies recently, and he claims to be unconcerned about his own safety. He worries, however, that he may some day kill someone. "I wouldn't mind it," he says, "except that it would be on my conscience. I'd have trouble living with myself if I took somebody's life. . . . I want to stop, but I can't get no job, and I need some money. That's the thing about holding up—-the money. And I hardly ever get caught. But every dog gets its day. When I get caught and do some big time, then I'll know there's something to lose."

Rhodesian impasse

Sir—There are two basic points which should not be forgotten as the Government seeks a settlement with the illegal Smith regime in Southern Rhodesia. First, if any guarantees for future observance of the five or six principles are to be foolproof they will need to be backed by arrangements—probably some form of physical presence—which will amount to a limitation on the country's sovereignty.

By definition, once Southern Rhodesia is recognised as fully independent she will be in a position to take whatever course those with political power may decide to take. The fact that South Africa clearly illustrates this. In the light of the frequently expressed convictions of Smith and his colleagues it is difficult to suppose that they or their successors will feel themselves bound for long by principles which are fundamentally opposed to their own racist objectives.

If foolproof arrangements are not negotiated it would be better to maintain the status quo than to go ahead with an ill-disguised and sordid sell-out. Secondly, if there is to be a meaningful test of Southern Rhodesian opinion there will have to be a free and open

debate within the country on the acceptability of the proposed agreement. This surely means that there will have to be resources available to those opposed to the agreement on the same scale that they are available to those in favour. The future of the political detainees is critically important in this respect. It is not just a matter of sounding their opinions in detention, but of ensuring that they will be able to participate fully in the national debate.

Meanwhile, even if no agreement is reached in the immediate future, we must beware of the pressures to dismantle sanctions. Quite apart from the likelihood that at last their long-term effects are being felt, their removal will inevitably quickly result in rapidly expanding economic links of all kinds between Britain and Southern Rhodesia. These will lead to a still louder chorus demanding at least a de facto recognition of the illegal government. Any such recognition would of course be one more disastrous step towards complete identification of Britain with the forces of repression, but in reaction—in Southern Africa as a whole—Yours faithfully,

Frank Judd,
House of Commons.

The desperate need to rest

Sir—Mr Edervyn Williams' suggestion (September 30) that sick patients may be using mental hospitals as rest camps, "feigning insanity," is ably supported by tests designed to "prove" just that. It would no doubt be naive for mental hospital staff to imagine that single-minded resolve to "get better quicker" was the deepest motivation in their patients.

Rest and retreat are among the deepest needs of human beings as persons—normal needs which become exaggerated in the emotionally ill.

The loss and

Sir—Like Dr Reif (September 29) I use Giro because for certain services it is more economical than using the bank. However, in his desire to assure us that Giro is good socialism, he omits to point out that the system makes a whopping great loss.

If an economic charge were levied for the use of the Giro service and if it were not cross-subsidised by profits made on the non-postal side of the Post Office Corporation it might not be such a good buy.

Running at a loss may be good socialism as the good Scottish doctor infers, but such losses have to be made up by the community at large. Nice to know that there's a dear old lady of 85 living in garret helping to pay my bank charges on the Giro—Yours faithfully,
Martin Folkard.

67 Beaulieu Avenue,
Sydenham,
London SE 26.

... credit for Giro

Sir—I would like to endorse Dr Reif's remarks in connection with the Giro banking service. I have been using Giro for the past year and a half and have found the service provided superior to the bank (one of the big five) I had previously been with for over 20 years.

I receive a statement every week which is clearly itemised. My charges are 75 per cent cheaper than my previous bank. The hours of withdrawal are much more convenient—with the Post Office—the banking hours.

Finally, this service is common on the Continent and has been in existence there for almost a century. Another reason for extending the Giro service now that we seem to be moving towards Europe in our thinking. Yours faithfully,
Vernon Daniel.

3 Oak Tree Close,
Headley,
Hants.

LETTERS to the Editor

Divisive effect

Sir—W. J. and Ann Reader's letter (September 30) asserts, quite reasonably as things are, a parents' right to purchase the best education they can for their children, just as they buy the best toys, clothes and bicycles they can afford for them. As things are they have every right to do so.

Many people, like Jill Tweedie and myself, think that

things should not be as they are: that education should not be something you buy. That some of the best schools have for so long been "pay schools" is one of the greatest abuses in our society.

There is some evidence that teachers and others in the private sector are nearly as worried about the situation as we are, but so long as we have reports which propose palliatives and governments which are complacent enough to accept the status quo the abuse and the waste it involves will continue.—Yours faithfully,
David Spencer.

91 Falmouth Road,
Chalmers,
Essex.

The Economist

In this issue:

A policy for Chequers
—looking to a long term opportunity

How to build a computer industry
—the fourth in a series of articles on key industries

An authoritative view for people who must be better informed.



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One man, one vote, one way

Martin Woolacott,
Phu My, Sunday.

VIETNAMESE pop songs tinkle from the loudspeakers on the roof of the election station at Phu My, a prosperous village some 30 miles south-west of Saigon, the sound floating away across the sunlit rice fields. Every few minutes the loudspeakers say: "If you have not voted yet, you still have until five o'clock to vote. Vote now."

Villagers pass dutifully into the station, normally the village hall, their voting cards in hand. Inside they receive an envelope and a single ballot, that for President Nguyen Van Thieu, the only candidate in today's presidential election. Behind a cotton curtain they have a brief opportunity to deface or rip or palm the ballot, the only way remaining for a voter to express his disapproval.

Lieutenant Dang Van Nam, a former army officer blinded by a mine five years ago, comments with quiet bitterness: "What you see here is only the outward form, and there is really no truth in the balloting."

The Lieutenant, his useless eyes covered by gold rimmed sunglasses, is one of a circle of youngish men who are spending the election afternoon drinking in a schoolteacher's house down the road from the election station.

One expects at least a few such comments in Phu My, since this is the village where General Duong Van Minh, the peace candidate, was drawn from the election two months ago, was brought up and went to school.

Nguyen Van Sach, a village councillor who claims to be a relative of the General, says: "The friends and relatives of General Minh are opposed to Thieu running along. It is not democracy. We can't understand how the Government can organise elections for the legislature and the presidency and yet they won't let us elect the district chief and the province chief who, for local affairs, are the most powerful officials."

Pressed, the group says that some of them spoiled their ballots in protest—but not in any hopes of the president resigning, as he has said he will do if he gets below a certain percentage of votes. "We don't know what will happen—but we know we have to put up with Thieu a while longer. We will never accept coalition government with the Communists... but that doesn't mean we want no choice in the election."

The views of this little group in a village with connections with General Minh are nevertheless typical of the attitude of the more educated people in this area if a previous trip to different villages is anything to go by. But the ordinary peasant or soldier goes to the polls with a more simple attitude. Some regard the vote as a duty, most as an obligation to the Government, the omission of which might get them into a fair amount of trouble.

Most of the election stations are staff with police and local troops, armed with rifles and grenades. At one the village general secretary had raced ahead on his moped to announce our arrival. The few people around would only say: "I'm a simple peasant. What do I know of all this?"

There is probably no need for fraud on the count, although that is no guarantee it will not be practised and some provincial turn-out figures—one at 90 per cent—would give anyone pause. In the cities the turn-out will, of course, be lower, and the proportion of spoiled ballots higher.

But few doubt that a large majority in the delta countryside will in all truth have cast a vote for Thieu, however overgenerous the final official figures. How much this is a measure of his popularity and how much a measure of what is called "population control" is another question.

IF the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party were to issue the Communist Manifesto as a policy statement to the annual conference, Mr Hugh Scanlon would find something in it to construe as a reference to an incomes policy—for example, "workers of the world unite!" Mr Scanlon and his delegation have already taken exception to a paragraph of pure bromide in the executive's statement of economic policy which the conference is to debate on Wednesday.

The offending paragraph states: "Our aim will be to maximise the growth of real wages. And with a Labour Government pursuing a clear policy of growth geared to the priorities and objectives of democratic socialism, it should not prove impossible to work out with the unions some kind of permanent long-term policy to contain inflation. We must be prepared to try."

The fust and boiler is doubly ludicrous because the executive's statement is no more than the sort of rag bag essay the Labour Party is wont to produce in the early stages of opposition, committing nobody to anything, and because pledges such as "to deliberately forgo deflation as the prime weapon for dealing with the problem of inflation and the balance of payments" are utterly meaningless unless inflation is to be directly attacked by action on wages as well as on prices.

But hidden in the tables is one immensely encouraging statistic—that by 1985, when the new airport should have two runways in operation, the volume of inclusive tour traffic may be equal to or even greater than the scheduled international traffic. By that time domestic services will account for only an eighth of the total.

The point about charter flights is that they are not tied to London's apron strings in the way that scheduled operations are. The businessmen in a hurry complain about a 20-minute coach ride to Heathrow Airport-London, let alone the possibility of a 50 mile trek down to Foulness on the Essex coast. But talk to a group of holidaymakers joining a charter flight from Luton or Gatwick and one finds that many of them have travelled up from Manchester, Leeds or Glasgow without complaint; partly because they have no choice if they want that particular tour, and partly because a once-for-all holiday arrangement involving children and lots of luggage is entirely different from a sudden business decision to pack a briefcase and hop on a plane to Amsterdam.

In short, charter traffic is flexible about its airport requirements—at a certain cost—in a way that scheduled traffic is not. The wishful idea that occurred during the Roskill Commission debate, that one could solve London's airport problems by building a national airport somewhere in the middle of England, really might be

Hugh's tune or Roy's beat

PETER JENKINS IN BRIGHTON

The document talks gaily about reducing unemployment to the "absolute minimum," and we shall no doubt hear plenty of bold trade union rhetoric on this score as the week wears on. But will the conference grasp what the return to full employment now involves? According to one of the distinguished economists who advised the last Labour Government, a return to "full employment" would require three years of growth at an annual rate of 9 per cent. Some day, someone is going to have to state the

prices and incomes equation the other way round, and tell Mr Scanlon the whole truth, which is that cooperation from the trade unions is the absolute pre-condition of any effective growth strategy. The task of answering Mr Scanlon falls to Mr Roy Jenkins and the most interesting speculation of the week concerns the terms and the tone in which Mr Jenkins decides to repudiate him. For Mr Jenkins's showing in the economic debate on Wednesday bears directly upon his Common Market dilemma and his future as

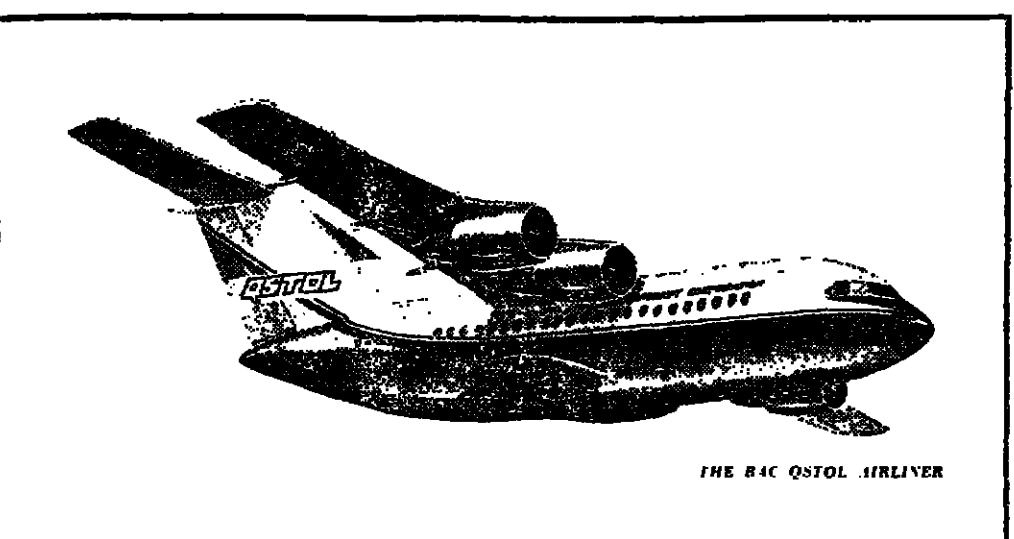
deputy leader of the Party. Whatever he says to the conference on Wednesday, Mr Jenkins needs to demonstrate his ability and authority as the Party's spokesman on economic matters. He is far from deciding to resign as the Party's deputy leader, and although he will not make up his mind until the anti-Common Market policy has become the official policy of the Parliamentary Labour Party he is inclined to continue in office until the annual Party elections are held in November. Why should he, by resigning,

encourage the Party to judge him on the single issue of Europe? What the Labour Party really has to decide, now that the Common Market issue is virtually settled for better or worse, is whether it wants to reaffirm Mr Jenkins's approach on economic matters or whether it is prepared to dance to the unions' tune. And Mr Jenkins has to decide on Wednesday whether it is time for him to open the second front and start to spell out frankly the consequences of the growth policies to which the Labour Party



is now committing itself. For Mr Jenkins is in a somewhat tricky position as the Chancellor who presided over a period of slow growth and rising unemployment; he is under no illusions about the contribution which the trade unions will have to make to an alternative growth strategy, and in no doubt that the Labour Party and the unknown militants will have to have things out.

Mr Jenkins will probably decide to fight one battle at a time. But that means that another year will have gone by with the Labour Party giving the appearance of being under the thumb of the unions. Mr Jenkins's claim to remain the Party's deputy leader, in spite of his Euro-pean deviation, might be strengthened if he proved to be the man with the courage and the conviction to tell Mr Scanlon where he gets off.



Charter for air peace

David Fairhall on ways to resolve London's airport wrangle

workable if it specialised in charter traffic.

Of course this could not be done completely, and any diversion from an airline's main base will increase the price of people's holidays. But the existing traffic pattern—Heathrow devoted almost entirely to scheduled traffic while Luton concentrates on charter—demonstrates that to a large extent the separation already exists. And if the destructive scale of a new airport near London can be reduced—that is if we can talk about a Heathrow-sized airport for Foulness instead of one more than twice as large—the question to my mind is not whether the price is worth paying but who should pay it.

To an extent, the salvation of Essex will inevitably be bought at the expense of other counties. But it will take a fearful hammering even if the size of the airport is limited and only part of

the vast industrialised seaport envisaged by the Port of London Authority is actually built. The planning problem is fundamentally one of overconcentration and even Professor Buchanan—who managed to convince himself that what amounted to an environmental disaster for the Vale of Aylesbury would be socially beneficial in Essex—admitted that there is no room for both airport and an industrial seaport between the Thames and the Crouch.

If the demand for airport capacity can be spread more widely, instead of attempting to satisfy the bulk of it in one enormous complex at Foulness, the balance of cost and benefit is more likely to be maintained—whether the particular site one considers is in Essex, Lancashire, or Yorkshire.

The mechanism for separating charter traffic can only be established by Government direction, through the BAA, of the kind that has

already been tentatively used to stop further expansion at Gatwick. Whitehall's next step should be to push ahead with the development of short take-off aircraft or rather, since the aircraft itself is primarily a matter for industry, with finding ways in which it could be economically attractive to the airlines.

The Roskill Commission dismissed the whole question of vertical and short take-off (V/STOL) in a couple of lines. And within the Commission's fairly narrow terms of reference that was fair enough. But as Mr Peter Blasefield, chairman of the British Airports Authority, pointed out last week, such aircraft may greatly increase the capacity of existing airports. In the 1980s even though they do not obviate the need to build a third London airport in the meantime.

Not only could the short take-off designs envisaged by Hawker Siddeley and the

British Aircraft Corporation use small airports that are closed to conventional jets; they could operate from big airports like Heathrow or Gatwick with far less annoyance to the local population because their noise "foot-print" is so much smaller. Together with the introduction of big quiet airbuses like the Lockheed TriStar, they offer the hope that people living near an existing airport like Gatwick would abandon their resistance to increased traffic—provided they were promised less noise.

The airports policy which would do least irreversible damage to our countryside and at the same time save the taxpayer hundreds of millions of pounds worth of redundant concrete would be based on the sound economic principle of making airline passengers pay for the nuisance they cause to others. Deliberate discrimination against charter aircraft at airports near London should begin immediately, because it merely reflects the existing fact that businessmen will pay more for the privilege of faster travel than holidaymakers. As soon as the new generation of quiet airbuses is in widespread service, the BAA should impose a noise tax on the others. The Authority should encourage the protest lobbies that have persuaded the Government to halt development at Gatwick, Stansted, and Luton to do a bit of discriminating themselves.

And this should also apply to short take-off designs, because unless the airlines can see some operating advantage—such as being able to fly from Gatwick where other types are restricted or banned—they will not pay the higher costs that such aircraft inevitably entail.

If the anti-noise lobbies had been active 10 years ago perhaps we could have avoided building a third London airport altogether. Now it is almost certainly too late, but a great deal can still be done to minimise the damage.

The Mangrove's term of trial

John Cunningham in Notting Hill

THEY don't want to become martyrs, but the name they have chosen—the Mangrove Nine—is enough to indicate the way things are going among black militants in London. The trial of the nine opens at the Old Bailey tomorrow and, in both the name and the type of protest that is being mounted by their supporters, there are shades of the American radical movement and particularly the Chicago Six.

The demonstrators are charged with offences involving riot, affray and assault during a protest march in Notting Hill on August 9 last year. The demonstration was in support of the West Indian owner of the Mangrove restaurant, Mr Frank Critchlow, whose premises were raided by police, and who claims to have been harassed by the police over a period.

Disturbances

Relations between the police and some black residents of Notting Hill have been feasting for some time, and though over the past year there has been no incident as big as the Mangrove raid, there have been enough smaller disturbances for an organisation called the Black People's Information Centre, in Portobello Road, to bring out a broadsheet demanding justice for the Nine, and cataloguing what it calls several incidents of harassment in recent months.

A headline in the broadsheet says: "We demand to be tried by black jurors." You could have bought it outside a church hall off Lad-

broke Grove yesterday. Inside, more than 200 supporters were attending a benefit programme—films, plays and poems—to raise funds for the defence. And if anyone thought the Black Panthers had disappeared simply because the straight press has not gleaned anything about them for several months might like to know that one play was presented by the Panthers Youth League.

Wrong niggers

There were other straw too. There was the calm exhortation from the stage by one man for support for the campaign against alleged harassment. In his words: "They have picked the wrong bunch of niggers." And if the forthcoming struggle "the price isn't important. After interviewing several people in the hall, I myself was interviewed. The interviewer grinned broadly but the point was clear: you ask us questions, we ask you questions. Fair enough."

It was all very jolly, but it had a serious purpose. The benefit and the broadsheet and the protests have right now most to do with heroism and the righting of a grievance. As yet the Nine have not become part of the poetry of oppression, but some where, there must be a gleam in a folksinger's eye. The tip of it will appear when the jurors are selected. Back to the broadsheet, which says that whites are "complete" out of touch with the issue that affect our daily lives, and who are committed to upholding the standards of white middle class Britain.

Boffin bother

BY ANTHONY TUCKER

STUNG by sharp and unprecedented criticism from two of Britain's five research councils, Whitehall has let it be known—without making any formal statement—that Lord Rothschild's review of public expenditure on research and development will appear within the next fortnight. To those involved in basic research this news will merely add apprehension to a damagingly confused situation, and tend to confirm the fear that another and equally relevant report—Sir Frederick Dainton's study of the organisation of basic research in Britain—is to be suppressed.

Last week Sir Brian Flowers, Chairman of the Science Research Council, risked the wrath of the Government by condemning Whitehall for its failure to publish the Dainton report even though it had been in the hands of Mrs Margaret Thatcher for some time. For obvious reasons the research councils seldom publicly snap at the hand that feeds them yet, within 24 hours, the Natural Environment Research Council launched its annual report an attack on the effects of Government parsimony.

Hardly more than a year

ago the Government claimed boldly and to the relief of those engaged in basic research, whether in or out of universities, that it would conduct its affairs and decision-making processes openly, giving time for ample discussion with all those involved. It also claimed that it would be good at management, yet the whole of its approach to the reorganisation of research has been conducted in secrecy and, bearing the hallmark of mismanagement, large organisations involved with research have been allowed to decay in the doldrums of doubt.

The Rothschild and Dainton reports are quite different, although they will have areas of overlap. Rothschild is concerned with the grand structure of research and development in Britain, and necessarily will take into account the many Government laboratories and such vexed questions as the future of the Atomic Energy Authority. From what has been said on this topic by Mr Heath it is clear that the restructuring will turn effort and men toward the purposes of industry and defence, trimming as much as possible from areas at present supported by government and often involved in

research which might best be called "curiosity orientated."

Such reshaping virtually eliminates basic research unless it has an applied goal, and if imposed alone, is a certain way to destroy the fabric of healthy science. It would need to be accompanied by a balancing increase of support through the research councils, through the University Grants Committee and perhaps through Government departments, aimed at ensuring that the major disciplines, and the major cross-disciplinary areas of study such as medicine and the environment, maintained a robust freedom of enquiry in universities, the funds to maintain essential centres of excellence, and the strength needed to insure an adequate flow of post-graduate trainees.

It is with these aspects of healthy support for basic research that the Dainton report is concerned and, with continued rumours about departmental pressure for the abolition of some research councils and their incorporation within departments, it is not surprising that research morale is low within the councils and in universities. Suppression of Dainton suggests very strongly that the Government has other plans in mind.

Too much, too many, too good

Nesta Roberts dines with the Wine and Food Society in Paris

THE CALLED in the chef at the Hotel George V to take his bow at the end of the formal banquet of the third convention of the International Wine and Food Society here, and quite right too. Heights of gastronomy are not to be expected when three hundred or so are feasting as one, and he got a good deal nearer than he might have done.

Also, the chef was not responsible for devising the menu. The committee of the society, which was responsible, did so in the consciousness that it was acting against its own principles. Now 6,000 to 7,000 strong, with one third of its members in the USA, one in the United Kingdom and the rest scattered over the world from Capetown to Honolulu, the Wine and Food Society remains dedicated to the discriminating ideal of its founder, André Simon. They involve not eating too much,

drinking with knowledge and pleasure, and insisting that everything is the best of its kind, however simple that kind.

But you can hardly bring people half way across the world, at a cost of £163 for Thursday to Sunday, and then give them a poshed egg. So the banquet began with low de mer, with three sauces, plus a tomato on the side as a makeweight: venison, with a traditional chestnut purée and red currant jelly; and a sorbet à l'armagnac (extremely good), to let people get their second wind. Then on to foie gras, a lettuce salad, a gâteau Saint Honoré, and coffee.

At the reception there had been champagne, Bollinger Brut, 1966. With the loup there was a Muscadet which would surely have pleased the founder, by giving the maximum of unpretentious pleasure with the venison and the foie gras there were a Chateau la Mission-Haut Brion (Graves) and a Chateau Latour (Pauillac) both 1949,

both celestial, though there were experts who murmured that the Chateau Haut Brion would continue to improve for another two or three years. With the Saint Honoré there was a Chateau Coudet (Barsac) 1961 en magnum.

Emboldened by the committee members having said that guests were expected to indulge in criticism of the food and wine one hinted that, coming at the end of the menu, the Saint Honoré was perhaps a little much? (One had noticed that he, too, had refused it.)

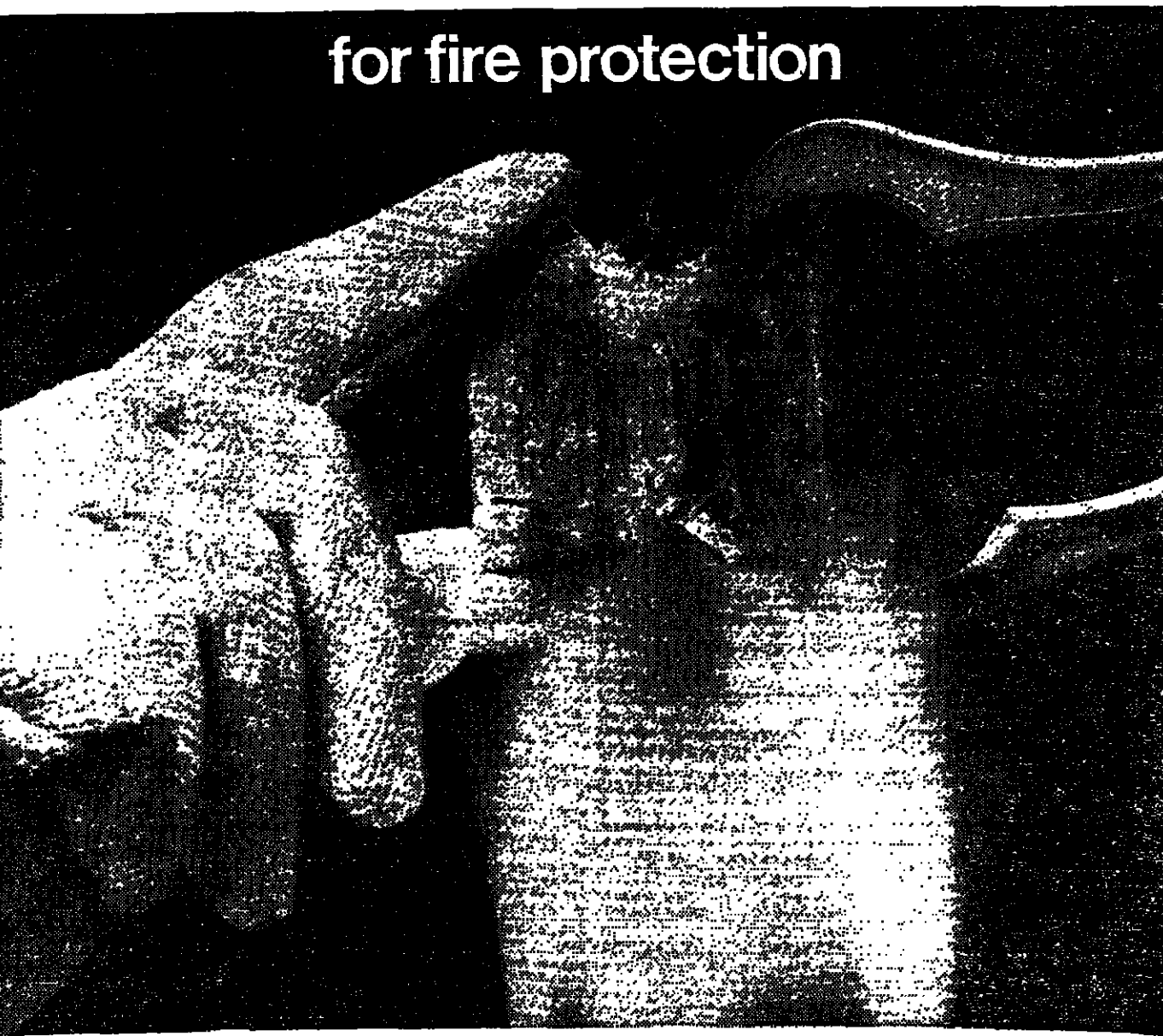
Much too much, agreed the committee member. But a banquet was a banquet. Now and again people liked an occasion. It did not alter the fact that the raison d'être of the society was the quest for honest quality.

He was so convincing that driving home one mentally re-fashioned the menu. Since the evening was really about those two ambrosial bottles, all else should have been

built up round them. Put the loup back in the sea against the day when it could be grilled with fennel, and abandon the venison, still more the foie gras, then one would not need the sorbet.

Start with a cup of perfect hors d'œuvre, get an expert to compose a cheese board with loving care, provide three kinds of bread—classic French, white country, and dark country—with butter from both Normandy and the Charente, and then indulge in the pleasures of mixing and matching and comparing.

Keep the salad, strike out the Saint Honoré and in its place have the poignantly scented second crop strawberries, accompanied by the memory of the red wine rather than the actuality of the white. Two rounds at least of coffee even blacker and hotter than the credible brew we got. Brandy if you must and a few petits fours as a concession to feminine frivolity. Then say grace after the meal.



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First's figures

The dramatic change at Ellis and Goldstein is in the position that the company which demanded a hefty market re-rating in the wake of changes which had left it as a growth-oriented company.

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Increased yarn prices wanted

THE GUARDIAN'S throwsters are asking for an early improvement in yarn prices following the establishment of Inter, a new subsidiary which will produce a wide range of yarns for the textile industry.

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Japanese suggest conditions

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Industrial relations workshops

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GUARDIAN BUSINESS SERVICES

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Successful change by Ellis and Goldstein

Growth Fund: By John Coyne

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IN MANY respects Ellis and Goldstein is in the position that the company which demanded a hefty market re-rating in the wake of changes which had left it as a growth-oriented company.

As I have said, much of the latest profit drive stems from the retail expansion which has not simply boosted sales, but also dramatically cut overhead costs on the manufacturing side as well as leaving the group with the retailing write-up margin.

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This should mean at least a

further 72 retail outlets this coming year then, to further boost turnover and bring consequent reductions in unit overhead costs.

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HOW WE STAND

Shares Company	Buying price	Present price	Present value
281 Wilkinson's Transport	129	200	562
450 H. C. Jones	151	180	475
725 H. C. Jones	82	97	703
500 Steinberg	40	56	280
500 Bossey & Hawkes	160	200	1,000
1,750 Weara Shoes	27	36	630
750 Trutex	118	185	1,387
1,000 Reinsurance Corp.	38	70	700
1,500 Colmore Investment	34	42	630
2,000 United Capitals	29	32	640
500 Redfern National Glass	136	164	820
2,500 Ellis & Goldstein	25	—	639
Cash	—	—	562
Capital on April 17, 1971	—	—	9,228
Profit after realised dealing expenses	—	—	5,000
	—	—	4,228

Profit after realised dealing expenses

Profit after realised dealing expenses

Profit after realised dealing expenses

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Company news in brief

Gallford Brindley: The engineering subs have been awarded the final contract in the Coventry inner ring road programme, worth £3 million.

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Bids and deals

Permutit: Company, a member of the Permutit Group, has acquired the Free Water and General Services for a cash consideration of £180,000. This increases the diversification of the Permutit Service operation.

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Points from reports

Staplegreen Insurance Holdings: Chairman says that the holding group is well placed to continue further growth within its existing overseas operations, local political and exchange control conditions could create difficulties. He anticipates that the marked improvement in current year's results of the underwriting agencies will be maintained next year.

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Business changes

Barclays Bank International: Mr A. F. Sievers has been appointed an assistant general manager in London with special duties in relation to the bank's business in Europe and the Far East.

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THE 12-WEEK MONEY-MAKING COURSE

Many people are making money from stocks and shares. So can you. You don't have to be well-connected or even rich (a mere £30 capital is enough to start with). The secret is in knowing the whole art of investment; what to do and when to do it. This you can learn quickly and simply.

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How? A group of successful, qualified accountants, stockbrokers, professional investors and financial writers have pooled their knowledge to produce a highly recommended correspondence course "The Art of Investment". They show you, simply and practically, how to deal confidently in stocks and shares, how to build your own portfolio, how to buy and sell so that you come out ahead of 2 million other investors. A course so practical that you can almost earn as you learn. No single text book or even combination of text books can give you the expert guidance of this unique home-study course. Send for the free full details in order that you may judge for yourself. In 12 weeks time you can be profitably dealing in stocks and shares.

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RSI

I want to learn how to make money in stocks and shares. Please send me - without obligation - full details.

☐ I depend on investment for some income

☐ Capital gains are my main objective

Name _____

Address _____

Reflex School of Investment, 4/5 Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.2.

G/4/10

Look at what the Save and Prosper Property Fund offers you.

1. A stake in property
2. Expert fund management
3. Up to 8% p.a. as income
4. Unique 100% growth guarantee
5. Life insurance
6. Tax advantages

1. A stake in property

Everybody recognises that property can be a first-class investment. And we believe that every serious long-term investor should have a stake in it as part of his total investment "mix".

Consider:

- Property values as a whole are relatively immune to rapid price fluctuations.
- Under favourable conditions, property provides sound, reliable growth.
- Because property values generally reflect increasing prosperity in the economy as a whole.
- Under less favourable conditions, property provides an excellent hedge against inflation. For values are closely tied to rental income which (like other prices) tends to rise in inflationary times.
- Property rental income - particularly from commercial properties - adds extra protection. For rents are charged on company earnings, and so are not wholly dependent on company profitability.
- Property is always in demand. The supply of available land is rarely enough to meet the demands for quality property in key centres and areas.

For private investors, however, have the time, the resources, or the expert knowledge needed to invest in property on their own account. By taking out an insurance policy linked to the Save and Prosper Property Fund you can get all the benefits of an investment in property, with a unique double-your-money guarantee, valuable life cover, and significant tax advantages.

The Fund Managers have freedom to invest in all kinds of first-class commercial and industrial property, development projects and other forms of property.

The object of the Fund is maximum growth of capital in the long term. And capital can grow both from increases in property values and the re-investment of all net income from them.

2. Expert Fund Management

The success of such an enterprise is dependent in no small measure upon the quality of its management.

Behind the Save and Prosper Property Fund lie all the resources, reputations and expertise of the Save and Prosper Group.

The Save and Prosper Group is far and away the largest and best known group of its kind in Britain, and has been managing money for investors since 1934. The Group currently manages funds of £550 million for 700,000 people.

The Group has assembled a team of top property experts for the express purpose of managing the Fund. They are assisted by the advice of Healey & Baker, a long established firm of surveyors who are involved in property throughout the U.K. And the Fund is valued regularly by an independent firm of valuers - Chittons, Chartered Surveyors.

3. Up to 8% p.a. as income

One of the key benefits of the Save and Prosper Property Fund for many investors is the special Income Facility.

• You choose the level that suits you best. Either 4%, 6% or 8% per year net.

• It is paid to you with no income tax or capital gains tax liability (see "Tax advantages").

• Payments are made half yearly, on 30th November and 31st May.

• You can take advantage of the Income Facility if your outlay is £1,000 or more in any one policy. This is how it works.

The Fund is divided into units, an appropriate number of which are allocated to your policy. The Fund's net income is automatically re-invested to increase the value of these units still further. The Income Facility is provided by realising the appropriate number of your units at the bid price and, given reasonable growth in property values, payments should steadily increase.

In any event, sufficient units will be realised to ensure that no payment will be less than the previous one. Different payment rates, assuming an annual growth rate of the units of 7½%.

Payment Rate	0%	4%	6%	8%
Policy Value	£	£	£	£
At start - £1,000 outlay	£ 950	£ 950	£ 950	£ 950
End of year 1	1,021	1,080	1,140	1,200
2	1,097	1,161	1,224	1,284
3	1,180	1,244	1,308	1,368
4	1,268	1,332	1,392	1,452
5	1,363	1,424	1,488	1,548
At the end of year 5				
Your policy is now worth	£1,363	£1,412	£1,460	£1,508
Received a total of:	Nil	£218	£313	£410

Remember - these payment rates are not subject to income tax or capital gains tax.

At the 7½% growth rate illustrated, you should note that a policy maintains its value with payment rates of 4% and 6% net.

At the 8% net payment rate, however, there is some reduction in value. The Fund Managers believe that for many older investors this very high payment rate may carry advantages that outweigh the reduction in policy value.

4. Unique 100% growth guarantee

A unique guarantee is written into your policy and is guaranteed by the resources of Save and Prosper Insurance Limited: that your money will at least double in value after 20 years.

But in practice, your money should grow considerably better than that. The chart shows how £1,000 would grow over 10, 15 and 20 years, assuming an annual growth rate in the units of 7½%.

GROWTH OF £1,000 AT 7½% p.a.

OVER A 10-YEAR PERIOD

OVER A 15-YEAR PERIOD

OVER A 20-YEAR PERIOD

N.B. The assumed annual growth rate of the units includes increase in capital value (net of tax on capital gains) and reinvested net income.

It is, of course, impossible to forecast growth in unit values with complete accuracy, and, of course, property values can fall as well as rise. But over any long-term period, we believe the trend will continue to be upward, and the assumed 7½% p.a. growth rate shown above may prove conservative.

5. Life insurance

A Save and Prosper Property Fund single payment policy automatically provides you with important life insurance cover.

This life cover usually grows in value each year to a maximum of twice your original outlay. While, if you are under 30, the minimum cover starts at 200% and remains at that level.

The table below details life cover between the ages of 30 and 65. If you are over 65, special terms are available on request.

Age next birthday when you start	Your life cover at the start as a % of your outlay	Your life cover grows each year by	To an amount after 10 years of	Up to an amount after 20 years of
Up to age 30	200	—	200	200
31-40	170	1½	185	200
41-45	140	3	170	200
46-55	110	4½	155	200
56-65	100	5	150	200

If you take advantage of the Income Facility, the growing life insurance cover and the guarantee to double your money over 20 years still apply. But both would now relate to the number of the remaining units allocated to your policy, rather than the number originally allocated.

6. Tax advantages

Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax. You have no personal income tax or capital gains tax liability on any money you take out of the Fund. The Fund's liability to tax on its capital gains and income is allowed for in the price of units.

Surplus. The surplus payer has the advantage that there is no liability to surplus on the re-invested income in the Fund.

However, if you die or surrender your policy (wholly, or in part through the Income Facility) there could be a surplus assessment on the increase in its value depending on your overall tax position at the time.

Any surplus liability can normally be minimised by choosing a relatively low income year for cashing in.

Surplus liability is calculated by dividing the profit made by the number of years your policy has been in force. The resulting figure is added to your income for the year (that of surrender or death) to determine your surplus rate. Surplus at that rate is then payable on your profit.

A monthly savings plan

In addition to a single payment policy, you can also invest through a Save-Insure-and-Prosper Plan. This is a simple way to build up a strong stake in the Save and Prosper Property Fund by regular monthly savings. With an S-I-P Plan you also get life insurance cover and tax relief.

How to profit from the Save and Prosper Property Fund

To take out a single payment policy, simply complete the larger Proposal Form and mail it to us with your remittance.

If you are interested in regular monthly saving through a Save-Insure-and-Prosper Plan, just complete and post the smaller coupon. We will send you all the information you need.

Further details

Unit Price. The Save and Prosper Property Fund is divided into units, an appropriate number of which are credited to your policy. All the Fund's net income is reinvested to increase the units' value. And the unit price - which is quoted in the Press - is already adjusted to allow for the Fund's liability to tax on capital gains. This means you always know exactly how much your savings are worth.

Repayment. You can withdraw your single payment policy without penalty, normally at any time, for the full value (bid price) of the units credited to your policy. Save and Prosper Group has arranged for the Fund to borrow sufficient cash to meet any unexpectedly high level of withdrawals without having to sell properties disadvantageously. The cost of this facility is paid for out of the Fund. The Company nevertheless reserves the right in the interests of policyholders to postpone repayments to them for up to six months in the unlikely event that this should ever prove necessary.

Charges. An initial charge of 5% is included in the offer price of units. There is also an annual charge of 1% of the value of your holding. The costs of management, valuation and other expenses of the Fund (including those of buying and selling properties) are borne by the Fund.

Detailed Information. An annual report on the Fund and its property holdings will be sent out in July each year, beginning July 1972, to all policyholders.

Save and Prosper Property Fund

PROPOSAL FOR A Save and Prosper Property Fund Policy.

To: Save and Prosper Insurance Limited, 4 Great St. Helens, London EC3P 3EP Telephone 01-554 8899 Telex 21942

1. I wish to invest £ _____ in a Save and Prosper Property Fund. I enclose my cheque for this amount (not less than £100 and in multiples of £1), payable to Save and Prosper Insurance Limited.

2. Name of Proposer (in full) _____

3. Address _____

4. Date of Birth _____

5. Name and Address of your usual doctor _____

6. During the last five years have you received any attention or advice from any Doctor? YES/NO. If YES, please give details and dates.

7. Are there any circumstances which might affect your eligibility for life insurance? STATE YES OR NO. If Yes, please give details below.

8. Do you want the Income Facility? (Minimum Outlay £1,000) STATE YES OR NO. If Yes, please indicate the percentage annual net rate of payment: 4% ☐ 6% ☐ 8% ☐ (Tick as appropriate)

DECLARATION TO BE COMPLETED BY PROPOSER. I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief that I am in good health and that the answers to the foregoing questions, whether in my own handwriting or not, are true and complete and that this proposal shall be the basis of the contract between me and Save and Prosper Insurance Limited. I warrant that the Company shall not be liable for any life insurance which I have at any time made a proposal for life insurance, and I authorise the giving of such information.

410/080

Signature _____

Date _____

I am interested in regular monthly investment. Please send me details of the Save-Insure-and-Prosper Plan. I understand this does not commit me in any way.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

410/08X

SAVE AND PROSPER GROUP

BELL'S

SCOTCH WHISKY

"Afore ye go"

SHAREHOLDERS' GUARDIAN

A MARKET ANALYSIS SERVICE INCLUDING
CAPITALISATION AND NET ASSET VALUE

BELL'S

SCOTCH WHISKY

"Afore ye go"

IN THIS NEW once-a-week statistical investment breakdown of 1,000 companies, exclusively prepared for the Guardian by Exchange Telegraph computer, the price quoted is the official closing price on Friday, in pence. The price-earnings ratio is based on the last full year's figures, except where there is an official company forecast for the current year.

The dividend rate is also either the historic payment or an official forecast, except in the following cases: where there has been an increase in the interim to

"reduce the disparity between interim and final payments," an unchanged total is assumed. Where there is no qualification from the chairman or where the advice is that an increase in the total dividend is expected, an unchanged final is assumed and added with the increased interim payment. In the event of a cut in the interim payment, the rate of the final dividend has been scaled down proportionately in arriving at the dividend rate shown. If the interim is passed, no figure will be given. In the event of the

restoration of payments without any firm official forecast, a "nil" final will be assumed whether or not the chairman intimates the possibility of a final to follow. Bonus payments will be included in the rate where they are regularly paid, i.e. paid for at least two successive years.

The market capitalisation takes in the value of all classes of equity capital.

The final column shows net assets per share in new pence. This is calculated on the tangible assets shown in the balance sheet, with

adjustments where official and realistic up-to-date valuations are shown in the footnotes to the accounts. Quoted investments, for instance, would be taken at their market value rather than the cost price shown in the balance sheet; and where directors put a firm valuation of property surpluses, this too would be taken into account.

Where no realistic asset position can be given, such as in the case of banks and insurance firms with inner reserves, or some mining companies, no figure will be shown.

BANKS & DISCOUNT HOUSES

Alexanders Disc.	510	18.3	14.4	1.7	4.7	11,160	
Argenthor Ltd.	510	15.1	10.1	3.3	3.9	6,194	
Bank of India	225	10.8	10.8	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of Ireland	225	11.1	10.0	2.3	3.9	81,932	
Bank of Scotland	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of Wales	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of Cyprus	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of Greece	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of Japan	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of Korea	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of London	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of Montreal	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of New York	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of Paris	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of Rome	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of Spain	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of Sweden	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of Switzerland	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the Netherlands	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the United States	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the West	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the East	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the South	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the North	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the Middle	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the West Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the East Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the South Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the North Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the Middle Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
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Bank of the North Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the Middle Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
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Bank of the East Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the South Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the North Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the Middle Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the West Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the East Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the South Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the North Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the Middle Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the West Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the East Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the South Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the North Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the Middle Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the West Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the East Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the South Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the North Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the Middle Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the West Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the East Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the South Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the North Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the Middle Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the West Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the East Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the South Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the North Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the Middle Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the West Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the East Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the South Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the North Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the Middle Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the West Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the East Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the South Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the North Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
Bank of the Middle Indies	511	14.1	10.0	3.3	3.9	11,160	
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Mass burial of Vanguard crash victims

By JOHN O'CALLAGHAN

Victims of the BEA Vanguard crash in Belgium will probably be given a communal burial. A British consular official said yesterday: "It will be very difficult to meet the requests of next of kin. In most cases identification is simply not possible."

Attempts at establishing individual identities are being made with documents, luggage tags, and pieces of jewellery. The remains of the 63 passengers and crew

were lying yesterday in a school hall near Aarssele, the scene of the crash.

Board of Trade accident investigators have taken what they call "a very good raw read-out" from the Vanguard's flight recorder. A transcript of this has been sent to Belgium, where a magistrate will today formally open the inquiry into the accident. This will be conducted by Belgian officials, helped by Mr A. C. Wilkinson, of the Accident Investigation Branch as UK accredited representative.

Getting a good tape from the recorder does not say what has caused an accident. It gives a detailed account of height, speed, engine power, and other details. From this the experts deduce the cause of malfunctioning, agreeing that the tail section worked the effects on the aircraft's flight are unmistakably recorded.

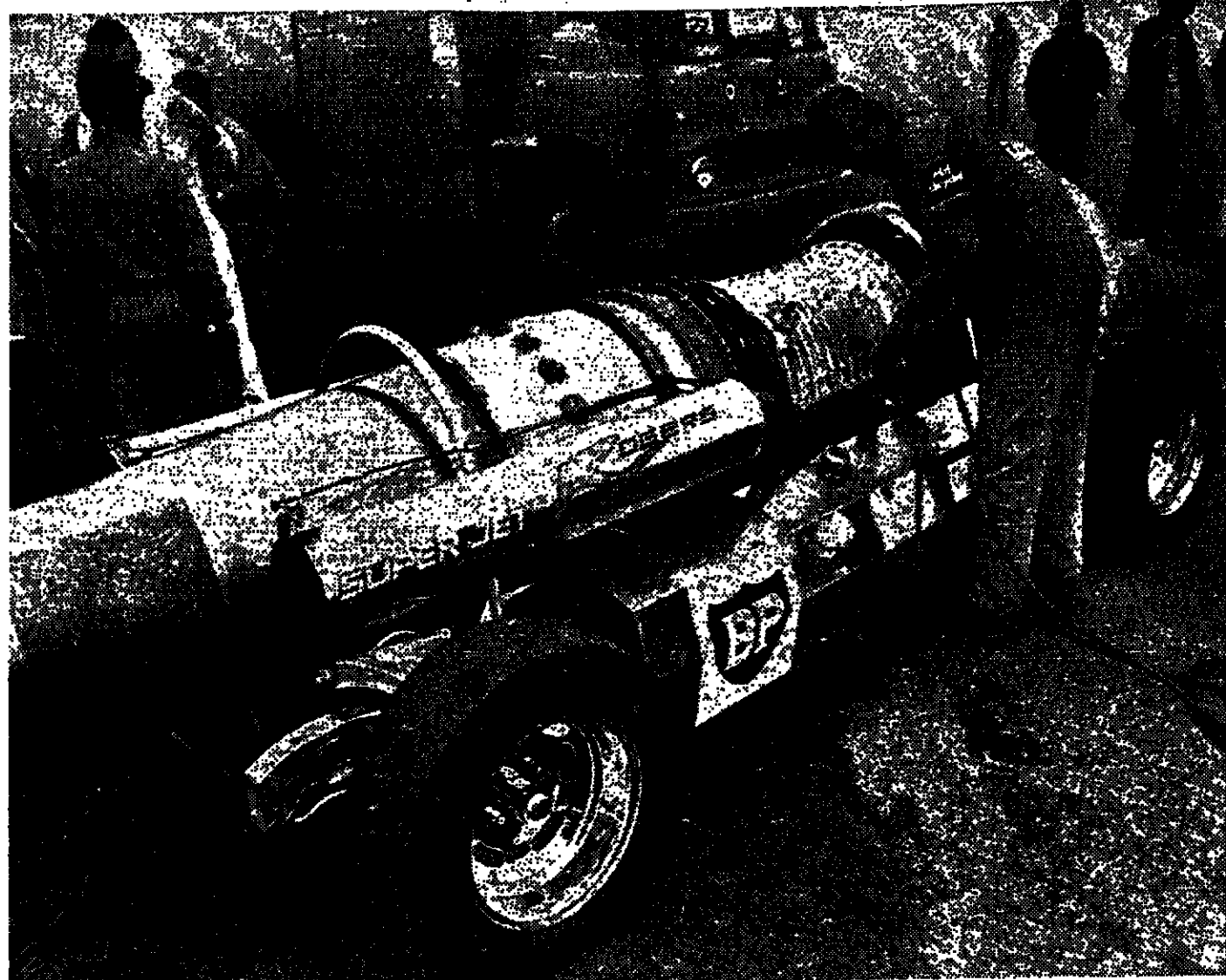
Finding out what caused—as now seems likely in this case—the tail unit partly to break up requires detailed study of the wreckage. This may involve reassembling the aircraft in Farnborough—like the BEA Comet four years ago which broke up over the Mediterranean.

The latest reports from Belgium indicate that investigators have already started to try to piece together parts of the Vanguard—which was on a flight from London to Maastricht in Austria. And one official is quoted as agreeing that the tail section came away while the aircraft was still in flight.

If the accident has more complex causes, the announcement could be much longer delayed—Belgium's last fatal air crash, by a Sabena 707 in 1961, took more than two years to investigate completely. Meanwhile, BEA says that there is no question of its fleet of eight freighter and 10 passenger Vanguard being grounded.

One of the victims, air hostess Hilary Fitch, became engaged last week on her 22nd birthday. She and her fiancé, Mr Robert Fox, of Kensington, London, had been planning a month's holiday in Florida to celebrate the engagement.

Names of victims, page 12



Filling up the 17,000 bhp car which set up the new unofficial world speed record.

Decision by Mrs Kerr

Mrs Anne Kerr, the former Labour MP for Rochester and Chatham, will not fight another parliamentary election in that constituency. Mrs Kerr, who lost the seat in the general

NEWS IN BRIEF

election by 5,341 votes to Mrs Peggy Fenner, the Conservative, had held it since 1964. Since her defeat in 1970, Mrs Kerr, whose husband is Mr Russell Kerr, Labour MP for Feltham, has been chairman of Women against the Common Market, which works with all the other organisations opposed to Britain's entry.

Woman dies in fire
A woman died yesterday in a fire at a house in Byron Way, Romford, Essex. She was Mrs Maria Noldart, aged 54.

Beat missing
A search was being made in the Bristol Channel yesterday for a 17ft boat which had been missing for two days.

Ruth Ellis film
The life story of Ruth Ellis, the murderer who was the last woman to be hanged in Britain, is to be made into a film scripted from a novel by Robert Hancock.

No bathing
Rye, Sussex, council has banned bathing in the river Tillingham, which runs through the centre of the town, because of sewage pollution.

New Recorder
Mr William Sims, QC, has been appointed Recorder of Birmingham.

Man with police
A man was last night helping detectives with their inquiries into the shooting of Michael Porter, aged 23, an Arsenal football fan, who was hit in the chest by bullets fired during a fight at the Rose 'n' Dale in Soho last week.

Baby killed
Police in Maidstone, Kent, were seeking the killer of Amanda Moonespillay, aged 14 months, whose body was found strangled under a railway bridge at the weekend.

Labour seeks common ground

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

The Labour Party leadership seems to have cleared the way for an urgent round of talks with the unions and the Government which did so much damage to the last Labour administration.

The basis of the talks will be the policy document, "Economic Strategy, Growth, and Unemployment," which Mr Roy Jenkins and Mrs Barbara Castle will present to the party conference in Brighton on Wednesday.

The NEC yesterday took steps to calm the fears of Mr Hugh Scanlon, the president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, who had suggested that he might cast his 900,000 votes against the document because it contained

no mention of control of profits and could be interpreted as advocating a traditional incomes policy. In fact, it states merely that, in the context of faster growth and full employment, it should not prove impossible to work out with the unions some kind of permanent long-term policy to contain inflation.

Mr Frank Allaun, MP, braved the question of the "grave concern" in union circles that the document was pointing towards a further prices and incomes policy. Mr Ian Mikardo, the party chairman, suggested that either Mr Castle or Mr Jenkins should make it clear that the NEC was not hinting at "a wage freeze." Amid some surprise Mr Allaun accepted this suggestion, although it is far less firm than an assurance that a voluntary prices and incomes policy is beyond the pale.

General Workers' Union seemed happy both with the documents and the chance of getting discussions under way. "It is by and large a very progressive and good statement and could form the basis for fairly quick talks on economic strategy and unemployment," he said. Although he saw no barriers to what might be discussed, he added: "The old wage restraint is out."

Mr Jones's main performance of the week will come on a motion committing the next Labour Government to repealing the Industrial Relations Act in its first parliamentary session, and to negotiating an alternate approach with the TUC. This in itself is uncontroversial, but the sting is in the tail. The TGWU goes on to call for a clear undertaking from the Parliamentary Labour Party that future policies "will be based upon voluntary reform, and that no future Labour legislation will be introduced which would provide for State interference with the independent operation of trade unions or allow for legal sanction against trade unions or trade unionists in the field of collective bargaining."

There is some consternation in Brighton about whether Mr Dennis Healey and Mrs Shirley Williams will retain their seats on the NEC. Mr Healey faces the possibility of being replaced either by the Left-wing MP Mr Eric Heffer or by Mr Roydon Harrison, a constituency delegate. Mrs Williams has earned the enmity of the biggest unions because of her dedicated commitment to the Common Market.

Conditional
It seems likely that this assurance will be enough to satisfy Mr Scanlon, who said yesterday: "We are against incomes policy, statutory or otherwise," but went on to add that some part of wage bargaining can be conditional on productivity in the context of fast growth and full employment. He explained his initial reservations by saying: "With all the blood letting that has gone on, we must make sure that we are on the same ground."

Mr Jack Jones, the general secretary of the Transport and

Records not for the book

Arnold Lundqvist, aged 27, of Gothenburg, set up a new unofficial British land speed record yesterday when he covered 500 metres at 229.85 m.p.h. in his jet-driven car at Elvington, Yorkshire. It was the first time Lundqvist, a former US Air Force pilot, had tried for the record. It remains unofficial because he did only one run. An official record is gained from the mean speed of a two-way run. The official record at 207.60 was set up last year by Tony Densham.

The RAC, however, did not allow Bryan Smith, one of Britain's leading motor sport drivers, to attempt a new world record because he had not paid the fees he owed from last year. Smith, of Horsthorpe, Leeds, holds 18 British national and seven world records in a car he built himself.

The RAC explained that four other men had also been barred. The RAC paid the registration fees for new world records to the international motoring authorities on behalf of competitors and they expected to have the money refunded. Smith, who owns £150, said that he fully intended paying but he would need time. "Record-breaking is a very expensive business and the money I have gone into the car," he said.

Plain man's guide to espionage

Continued from page one Mexico, and then the Left as the espionage bargain of the Arab world.

What makes the result of this survey intangible, in of a draft of statistics, inevitable division into "legal" and "illegal" agents. "legals" consist of all Soviet citizens on the matic, consular, trading, cultural lists. There are 1,500 of them in this country and State Department can guess that about half of them are agents of the KGB, Soviet central intelligence agency, or the GRU, the c of military intelligence.

No numbers are given for "illegals," mostly "undercover," whose invidious division is that they are unregistered, unrecognised, when caught can be imprisoned. Among Russians who can claim residence here but who are prosecuted for secret intelligence work are tourist airline officials, and news correspondents. Few Americans believe that the shon-pure, non-political, butors of travel folders objective news.

The really slippery tomes, who may well be core agents, are people operate under credentials, and agencies. Few Americans believe that the shon-pure, non-political, butors of travel folders objective news.

There is no secret instance, about the stand Vladimir Pavlichenko, who the past years has been the UN Office of Information as its direct external relations, or foreign liaison officer. He old member of the KGB, free run of the United States, and we have a spec of cultivating American tists.

The survey also reports since a secret meeting Moscow in 1959 of the KGB all its peripheral intelligence the Soviet Union encouraged the practice "strategic deception" of reacting to charges of statements, speeches, leaks newspaper lamentations rting the chronic ill-Western Governments. At all in the "New Times," in spite of its labour, does little more remain us that Soviet a alive and well, there is a power zone penetrated, a poor country aroused, a scientific estalment to be probed.

Young Socialists united

By MALCOLM STUART

The Young Socialists seem to have gone far enough Left to have become a gentlemanly debating society.

Their annual meeting before the Labour Party conference had a reputation for bitter argument and rowdiness. Yesterday in Brighton they were all agreed on their programme. As the vice-chairman, Andrew Price, a Cardiff schoolteacher, put it: "We are the only people within the Labour Party to support a full Marxist policy. We have a great role to play."

The speakers from the platform and from the floor were clapped in turn as they called for a Labour Government to nationalise the banks and insurance companies immediately. There was slight dissension as to the programme after that.

Mr Jim Sillars, MP for Ayrshire South, suggested that ICI should be first on the nationalisation list after those holding the money. Others feared that

capitalism would defeat the process of mass nationalisation while it was working its way through Parliament.

Mr Frank Axon from Harrow said: "Good ideas themselves don't appeal to working classes. They want to know what we are going to achieve. Unless we can supply the answer this will not be good enough. Are we just going to sit back for four years and wait until we can vote a Tory Government out? We would be campaigning for the TUC to plan a general strike—not to enter into it blindly but to plan it so that they will win and get this Government out."

Another speaker, from Woolwich, wanted members to campaign amongst soldiers after one Young Socialist had said that territorial army exercises were now aimed at combating revolutionary movements. A member of the national committee, Mr Ron Wallis, of Brighton, said

that one exercise TA members had been on was concerned with the imaginary situation that 10,000 workers were marching on Buckingham Palace. He said that another exercise was based on the assumption that half a million trade unionists were planning revolt. "Who do we hit first?"

In his summing up, Mr Price rejected a call for an immediate general strike because he said it would not work without very careful planning. He also urged Labour's anti-Common Marketers not to align themselves with Conservative Party dissidents. "What we want is a Socialist United States of Europe. And the Young Socialists can lead the way by becoming a more revolutionary political youth movement for Britain."

The speeches over, the Young Socialists helped the steward of the Brighton Labour Club to prepare the hall for the following bingo session.

Jenkins ready for Market fight

Continued from page one show, and show quickly, that we have been right."

Mr Jenkins made his unequivocal declaration only a few hours after Labour's national executive committee had approved the terms of the anti-Market speech to be delivered by Mr James Callaghan at the conclusion of today's debate on Europe. It authorised Mr Callaghan to call for the withdrawal of all reservations and amendments to the Common Market in favour of the NEC's own anti-Market statement on the EEC.

By all accounts—and in spite of the presence of Mr Jenkins—the meeting was a routine affair in which few voices were raised against the line advocated by Mr Callaghan. The only issue at stake was whether Mr Callaghan would go in dealing with the attitude of the next Labour Government if it takes office after Britain has gone into Europe. In spite of some rank and file pressure for a firm pledge that a Labour Government would take Britain out again, it is understood that NEC members accepted a much more flexible approach to Labour's attitude in office.

Committed

Mr Callaghan is reported to have told the committee that he intended to make it clear that there were a number of matters to which Mr Heath and the Tory Party had committed themselves but to which the Labour Party remained uncommitted. They included the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy, the immediate aim of Economic and Monetary Union and the imposition of a value added tax.

Mr Callaghan said a Labour Government would have to reserve its freedom to renegotiate the terms of entry on these subjects. It would be entitled to wait and see what improvement it was able to achieve before making up its mind on

whether to stay in or pull out, he said. One senior NEC member described his line as: "Let us knock it about from inside."

Another NEC member described Mr Callaghan's stand as "a very clear indication that of the President de Gaulle of France, who had consistently reserved his country's right to balk or block developments in the EEC which were unfavourable to France."

This flexible approach is likely to receive substantial support from the floor of the conference, in spite of the pressure from the extreme Left to nail the Labour Party to a firm policy of withdrawal from Europe under any circumstances. Mr Jack Jones, the general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, who wields one million votes at the conference, said last night that his union does not intend to press for a firm pledge to take Britain out. "We take a very clear indication from the conference that the party is against entry on the terms negotiated, and we want to get the maximum unity on this stand," he said.

Several of Mr Jenkins's colleagues in the Shadow Cabinet delivered advance attacks on the speech they expected the deputy leader to make later in the evening. Mr Barbara Castle, though carefully avoiding a specific mention of Mr Jenkins, told a meeting of the anti-Market "safeguards committee" that it was implicit in the collective leadership that everyone should shoulder the burdens of collective responsibility. "That is the only course that a person of integrity can take," she said.

She had no wish to persecute anyone for their share of the collective burden, even though she had suffered persecution herself for decisions for which she was not personally responsible. But that was the "harsh law of politics—you can't have your cake and eat it," she said.

Her remarks were clearly stimulated by reports that Mr Jenkins intends to resign his position as deputy leader of the Party just before Parliament is called upon to vote on entry into Europe on October 28, and that he intends to stand again when the Parliamentary Labour Party holds its sessional elections for its leaders. All the signs are that these reports are accurate but nevertheless premature.

Mr Jenkins's immediate colleagues said last night that he has still to make up his mind definitely on the course of action he will adopt. But they were in no doubt that he will vote in the Government lobby in favour of entry into Europe, and that he will be followed by a significant number of pro-European Labour MPs from the front and backbenches alike.

Advantage

Resignation from the office of deputy leader would have the advantage of deflecting the accusation that he had deliberately shattered the unity of the Opposition front bench on a major issue. But its attraction, as a strategic move, is clearly dependent on the assumption that Mr Jenkins would be able to win re-election in the ballot of Labour MPs a few weeks later.

In spite of Mr Jenkins's insistence that a decision to vote in the Government lobby in support of entry would not entail a vote to maintain the Tory Government in office, that was precisely the allegation being directed at him by many ex-Ministers and delegates last night. Mr Michael Foot, Shadow Minister for Power, speaking at the same meeting as Mrs Castle, put a specific question to Mr Jenkins.

He asked whether "Roy thinks that Mr Heath has a mandate to take Britain into the Common Market." If not, said Mr Foot, Labour Party members must ask themselves

whether it is right to assist Mr Heath to take Britain into Europe without a mandate. "Mr Jenkins has every right to express his views. But so have the British people. We are not prepared to see the official policy of conference sabotaged when we get to the House of Commons," said Mr Foot.

He said it would be a damaging blow to democracy if Britain were to be dragged into the Market by Mr Heath, and people might resort to other methods in these circumstances. "You might get a situation like that which exists in Northern Ireland. This is the kind of thing the Tories might heap on themselves."

STOP PRESS

SEARCH FOR MISSING BOAT

An air and sea search of the Bristol Channel for a 17-ft boat with one man aboard was called off until today. Mr Philip Gollidge, aged 30, Adelaide Terr, Ilfracombe, left Lynmouth for Ilfracombe on Friday and has not been seen since.

THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunch-time reports)

Place	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
Algeria	28.8	2.8	100	1013.2
Alexandria	28.8	2.8	100	1013.2
Amman	21.7	1.7	100	1013.2
Baghdad	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2
Bahia	19.7	9.7	100	1013.2
Bombay	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2
Buenos Aires	21.7	1.7	100	1013.2
Calcutta	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2
Canton	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2
Cebu	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2
Colon	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2
Hankow	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2
Hong Kong	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2
Kobe	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2
London	12.7	2.7	100	1013.2
Lyons	12.7	2.7	100	1013.2
Madrid	12.7	2.7	100	1013.2
Moscow	12.7	2.7	100	1013.2
Paris	12.7	2.7	100	1013.2
Rangoon	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2
Shanghai	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2
Singapore	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2
Tientsin	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2
Yokohama	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2

AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. Saturday:

Place	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
London	12.7	2.7	100	1013.2
Lyons	12.7	2.7	100	1013.2
Madrid	12.7	2.7	100	1013.2
Moscow	12.7	2.7	100	1013.2
Paris	12.7	2.7	100	1013.2
Rangoon	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2
Shanghai	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2
Singapore	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2
Tientsin	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2
Yokohama	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2

AROUND BRITAIN

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Moscow	12.7	2.7	100	1013.2
Paris	12.7	2.7	100	1013.2
Rangoon	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2
Shanghai	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2
Singapore	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2
Tientsin	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2
Yokohama	24.7	4.7	100	1013.2

Dry, with sunny spell

Pressure will be fairly low over most of the British Isles. Most places will be dry sunny spells after overnight patches have cleared. Some breaks of rain or showers likely in some E districts, especially at first. It will be warm in many parts but temperatures will be near normal in the NE.

London, SE England, E Anglia: with some outbreaks of rain at first, but clearing to a few showers. Wind light. Max. 15C (60F).

Canterbury, Kent, SE Anglia: with some outbreaks of rain at first, but clearing to a few showers. Wind light. Max. 15C (60F).

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LIGHTNING TIMES

Place	Time
Birmingham	7.19 p.m. to 6.54 a.m.
London	7.03 p.m. to 6.37 a.m.
Nottingham	7.07 p.m. to 6.43 a.m.

HIGH-TIDE TABLE

Place	Time
London	11.25 a.m. to 12.25 p.m.
Nottingham	11.25 a.m. to 12.25 p.m.

SUN RISES

Place	Time
London	7.05 a.m.
Nottingham	6.35 p.m.

MOON RISES

Place	Time
London	6.06 p.m.
Nottingham	5.35 a.m.

MOON SETS

Place	Time
London	6.06 p.m.
Nottingham	5.35 a.m.

MOON SETS

Place	Time
London	6.06 p.m.
Nottingham	5.35 a.m.

MOON SETS

Place	Time
London	6.06 p.m.
Nottingham	5.35 a.m.

MOON SETS

Place	Time
London	6.06 p.m.
Nottingham	5.35 a.m.

SATELLITE PREDICTIONS

Place	Time
London	7.19 p.m. to 6.54 a.m.
London	7.03 p.m. to 6.37 a.m.
Nottingham	7.07 p.m. to 6.43 a.m.

HIGH-TIDE TABLE

Place	Time
London	11.25 a.m. to 12.25 p.m.
Nottingham	11.25 a.m. to 12.25 p.m.

SUN RISES

Place	Time
London	7.05 a.m.
Nottingham	6.35 p.m.

MOON RISES

Place	Time
London	6.06 p.m.
Nottingham	5.35 a.m.

MOON SETS

Place	Time
London	6.06 p.m